The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail, $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 issue), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1872. NO. 238.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Floods Near Prague.

LONDON, June 13.—The details of the floods near Prague state that the water poured over the country, sweeping everything before it. The fertile districts were devastated and a number of villages swept away. The loss of life is appalling, the number of persons who perished being estimated at seven hundred.

Mr. Gladstone to be Interrogated.

LONDON, June 13.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Horsman gave notice that he would soon ask Mr. Gladstone whether the documents to be presented to Parliament relative to the Alabama claims would explain why no record was kept of the proceedings of the sessions of the Joint High Commission; and also if they would contain any communications wherein the American Government asserted that the withdrawal of indirect claims was only a matter of understanding and not of agreement.

Another Change of Cabinet in Spain.

MADRID, June 13.—The difficulty in the government was caused by King Amadeus disapproving measures adopted by the Cortes and supported by the Cabinet. The ministry have resigned.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, June 13.—The race for the gold cup at Ascot Heath to-day was won by Henry.

MADRID, June 13.—The stated Ministry are not in harmony with the King on certain measures. They will tender their resignation.

COPENHAGEN, June 13.—The cholera has appeared in Southern Russia. The vessels from the Russian ports on the Black Sea are quarantined.

VIENNA, June 13.—Gen. William T. Sherman will dine to-night with Count Andrassy, Minister of the Foreign Affairs. Gen. Sherman will soon depart for Paris, where he will be joined by Lieut. Frederick D. Grant.

MADRID, June 13.—The journals of this city assert that a plan is in contemplation to unite the Carlists with the international organizations to-day, when a pretext will be made by the combination to create dissatisfaction in the army.

LONDON, June 13.—At the Ascot meeting today, the gold cup was won by Henry; Favonius second, Hanna third.

VIENNA, June 13.—Gen. Wm. T. Sherman was presented to Emperor Francis Joseph today by Mr. John Jay.

A dispatch from Bremen announces that the Austrian polar expedition has sailed from that port for the Arctic ocean.

COPENHAGEN, June 13.—The World's Fair was opened in this city to-day by his Majesty King Christian.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 13.—The steamship Italy has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 13, 5 P. M.—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £63,000. Rate of discount, 6 per cent. Consols, for money, 92¾; account, 92¾. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 90¾; 5-20s of '65, 90¾; 5-20s '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, June 13—5-20s of '62, 99¾.

PARIS, June 13.—Rentes 55f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 11⅝a11¾d. Red winter wheat 12s 8d. Flour 28s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

New Railway from Columbus to Lima, O.—Work Progressing on the Lake Erie and Louisville Road.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

LIMA, O., June 13, 1872.

It is understood that a combination of Eastern capitalists, including a prominent iron house, has determined on the long talked of railroad from Columbus *via* Marysville and Bellefontaine to Lima, there connecting with the Dayton and Michigan Railroad for Toledo, and with Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad for Chicago. The road is to be operated as a coal road, to carry to Toledo and northwestern Ohio and northwestern Indiana the Ferry county and Hocking Valley coal, and will require the building of but eighty miles of new road. The company is represented here by Mr. Tucker and Judge C. M. Hughes, who have been chiefly instrumental in working up the project. Books were opened here for local subscriptions of $500,000 subscribed at once by Messrs. Tucker, C. M. Hughes, Sanford Robbets, Mayor Baxter, J. P. Hughes and others. The same amount will be raised in Toledo in this city, and the same amount in the country. They have no doubt as to their ability to secure the additional aid required between here and Columbus.

Contracts have been let and active work has commenced at several points on the Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad, between Findlay and St. Marys, in the way of grading, bridging, &c. All the local aid asked has been voted to the company between these points. The road bed is to be ready for the iron by September 1st.

THE TURF.

The Racing at Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 13, 1872.

The attendance was better than yesterday. In the first race, open to horses that had never beaten a purse $300, five horses started. Dock, inchmorn, Lady Star, Black Hawk, Scipeo and Deception. Dock won the race in three straight heats, time 2:34½, 2:33, 2:33. Inchworm and Lady Star taking second and third money. The second race of $300 was not filled, but Billy Crawford and P. Shaw for William were permitted to go. F. Shaw winning two straight heats, time not given. The third race, open to all colts under five years, was not completed, on account of a heavy shower. Mansfield, Goldbust, Pilot, Temple, Jr., and Fanny Gilbert started in this race, Fanny Gilbert taking two straight heats. The third heat was postponed until to-morrow. Time 3:05, 3:12.

POLITICAL.

Nomination of State Officers in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, June 13.—The Republican Legislative caucus, to nominate State officers, was held last evening, and F. F. Prescott nominated for Secretary of State. A Senatorial caucus will be held this evening. A Democratic caucus was also held last evening and nominations made. Rollins and Patterson are claimants that they are sure to be nominated for Senator, although it is possible that the third candidate may yet receive the nomination.

Gov. Warmouth, of Louisiana, Declines a Nomination.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—The Pinchbeck Republican Convention, which recently assembled here and adjourned to reassemble at Baton Rouge July 9, having passed resolutions declaring for Governor Warmouth, he writes a letter declining the nomination of the Baton Rouge Convention. This action is taken because of the proposed fusion of the two wings of the Republican party in support of General Grant, which the Governor opposes. He still declares allegiance to the Cincinnati nominees.

Delegates to Baltimore.

BOSTON, June 13.—The Democrats of the Fifth Massachusetts District, in Convention at Salem to-day, elected Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester, and C. O. Morse, of Newburyport, delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The feeling of the Convention appeared to favor the Cincinnati ticket, but no instructions were given the delegates.

Freaks of Electricity—A Young [Man Struck and Killed at Cresson—Tae Passenger Station Set on Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESSON, Pa., June 12, 1872.

A young man named Wm. Carroll was killed by lightning last evening, at half-past five o'clock. He took shelter under a tree during the rain, and while there a sharp flash came. The lightning passed obliquely across his body, thence down his leg, tearing off his clothing. The passenger station at Cresson was set on fire by the lightning passing over the telegraph wires. The fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

The Small-Pox Scare in Wooster, O — Card from Mayor Plumer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., June 13, 1872.

As many reports are in circulation throughout the State of the prevalence of small-pox in our city, it is proper to say to the public that, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, we have had but one death, and have but two cases, and they in a remote part of the city.

J. C. PLUMER, Mayor.

An Ohio Merchant Missing—Suspicions of Foul Play.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

LIMA, O., June 12, 1872.

Abraham Long, a dry goods merchant of Bluffton, this county, in good circumstances, left home ten days ago for Toledo and Cleveland to buy goods, since when nothing has been heard of him. He had considerable money in his possession, and fears are entertained by his friends that he has been foully dealt with.

Damage by Lightning at Hilliards, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HILLIARDS, O., June 13, 1872.

During the storm here to-day a house was struck by lightning setting it on fire, which was extinguished with slight damage. Also, a horse half a mile from here was struck and entirely destroyed.

The American Railway Master Mechanics' Association have selected Baltimore for the place of their next annual meeting.

THE TARIFF OF 1872.

Total Reduction of Duties $31,699,259.03—Of Internal Taxes $21,388,000.

The following is a full abstract of the act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes approved on the 5th instant, and to go into effect on the 1st of August. It contains the duty fixed by the new law in every case, and the corresponding duty under the old law, where the description of the article makes this possible except the articles named in section two, on which there is a uniform reduction of ten per cent.:

	Tariff of 1870.	Tariff of 1872.
Bituminous coal, ton	$1 25	$0 75
Slack coal or culm, per cent	25	bush. 40
Salt, in bulk, per 100 lbs	18	8
Salt, in sacks, barrels, etc., per 100 lbs	24	12
Oat meal, per cent	10	per lb. ⅝
Potatoes	25	bush. 15
Bend, or belting leather, per cent	35	15
Calfskin, tanned or dressed, per cent	30	25
Upper leather and dressed skins N. O. P., per cent	25	20
Morocco skins, tanned but unfinished, per cent		10
Chicory, ground or unground, per lb	4@5	1

All timber, squared or sided, not otherwise provided for, one cent per cubic foot. On sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore and basswood, one dollar per thousand feet, board measure. On all other varieties of sawed lumber, two dollars per thousand feet, board measure, provided that when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished, fifty cents per thousand feet and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, one dollar per thousand feet; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet. On hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, car blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only, twenty per centum *ad valorem*; on pickets and and palings, twenty per centum *ad valorem*; on laths, fifteen cents per thousand pieces; on all shingles, thirty-five cents per thousand; on pine clapboards, two dollars per thousand; on spruce clapboards, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand; on house or cabinet furniture, in pieces or rough and not finished, thirty per centum *ad valorem*; on cabinet wares and house furniture finished, thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

	Tariff of 1870.	Tariff of 1872.
Timber, hewn or, sawed, per cent	20	
Timber, round, unmanufactured	20	
Free list	Free	
Timber used in building wharves, per cent	20	
On casks and barrels, empty, and on sugar box shooks, and packing boxes of wood, not otherwise provided for, per cent		20
On fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants and flower seeds, not otherwise provided for, per cent		20
On garden seeds and other seeds for agricultural purposes, not otherwise provided for, per cent	30	20
Ginger, ground, per pound	5	3
Ginger, preserved or pickled, and essence, per cent	50	35
Chocolate, per pound	5	5
Cocoa, prepared or manufactured	6	5

THE TEN PER CENT. REDUCTIONS.

SEC. 2. That on and after the first day of August, 1872, in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid on goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles when and while being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles ten per centum of such duties, that is to say:

On all manufactures of cotton on which cotton is the component part of chief value.

On all woods, hair of the alpaca goat and other animals, and all manufactures thereof, or in part of wool, or hair of the alpaca and other like animals, except as hereinafter provided.

On all iron and steel, and on all manufactures of iron and steel, of which such metals or either of them shall be the component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery.

On all metals not herein otherwise provided for, and on all the manufactures of metals of which either of them is the component part of chief value, except jewelry, precious watches, jewelry, and other articles of ornament; provided, that all wire rope and wire strand or chain made of iron wire, either bright, copperized, galvanized or coated with other metal, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the iron wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made, and all wire rope and wire strand or chain made of steel wire, either bright, copperized, galvanized, or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the finished wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made.

On all paper and manufactures of paper, excepting unsized printing paper, and books and other printed matter not herein specifically provided for.

On all manufactures of India-rubber, gutta-percha or straw, and on oil-cloths of all descriptions.

On glass and glass-ware, and on unwrought pipe clay, fine clay and fuller's earth.

On all leather not otherwise herein provided for, and on all manufactures of leather, or of ivory, horn and leather, except gloves and mittens, and of which either of said articles is the component part of chief value, and on liquorice paste and on liquorice juice.

OTHER REDUCTIONS.

On all burlaps and like manufactures of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, excepting such as may be suitable for bagging for covering cotton, thirty per cent.

On all oil-cloth foundations or floor cloth canvas, made of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, forty per centum; all bagging for cotton, and bagging, and all other like manufactures herein otherwise provided for, except bagging for cotton composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny cloth, gunny bags or other material, forty per cent. On insulators for use exclusively in telegraphy, except those made of glass, twenty per cent. On bouillons or cannibalize and metal threads, file or gesjuist, twenty-five per cent.

	Free	$6 00
Emery and emery, per pound	2	20
Corks, per cent	50	30
Cork bark, manufactures, per cent	50	30
On acids, vital, acetic, acetous and pyroligneous, of specific gravity of one and forty-seven thousandths or less, per pound	25	5
On acids, vital, acetic, acetous and pyroligneous, of specific gravity of one and forty-seven thousandths and upwards, per pound	50	20
On acids, carbonic, liquid, per cent		10
On acids, gallic, per pound	1 50	1 00
On acids, sulphuric, per pound	1	1
On acids, tannic, per pound	2 00	1 00
On acids, tartaric, per pound	30	15
Acetates of ammonia, per pound	50	25
Acetates of lard, per pound	50	25
Acetates of copper, per pound	10	5
Acetates of iron, per pound	10	5
Acetates of lead (brown), per pound	5	5
Acetates of lead (white), per pound	10	5
Acetates of potassia, per pound	25	25
Acetates of soda, per pound	50	25
Acetates of strontia, and nitrate, per pound	50	25
Acetates of zinc, vitriol, per pound	4	4
Camphor, refined, per pound	40	20
Quinine, sulphate of, per cent	45	25
Potash, chromate of, per pound	3	3
Rochelle salts, per pound	15	5
Saleoda and soda ash, per pound	¾	¾
Saltpetre, per pound	2 00	2 00
Strychnia, per ounce	1 00	1 00
Soap rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, $1 per gallon of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, per gallon	1 50	1 00
Bay rum, oil or essence, per ounce	2 00	50
On all sized or gilt paper, suitable only for printing paper, per pound	35	25
Mustard, ground in bulk, per pound	12	10
Mustard, in glass or tin, per pound	16	14
Currants, Zante or other, per pound	2¾	1
Figs, per pound	3½	2½
Raisins, per pound	5	2½
Prunes, per pound	2½	1
Dates, per pound	2	1
Milk, condensed, per cent		20
Fire crackers, $1 per box of forty packs, not exceeding eighty to each pack, and in the same proportion for any greater or less number, per box	1 00	1 00
Tin, in plates or sheets, terne and taggers tin, per cent	25	15
Iron and tin plates, galvanized or coated with any metal by electric batteries, per pound	2½	2
Metal tips, made from strips by one process, per ton	15 00	15 00
Umbrellas, sunshades, etc., silk, per cent	60	60
Umbrellas, sunshades, etc., alpaca, per cent	50	60
Umbrellas, sunshades, etc., others, per cent	50	45
Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel or any other metal, per cent		45
Saltpetre, crude, per pound	2½	1
Saltpetre, refined, per pound	2	2
Saltpetre, partly refined, per pound	3	2

THE FREE LIST.

SEC. 5. That on and after the first day of August next the importation of the articles enumerated in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say:

Acid, boracic, and sulphuric; agate unmanufactured; almond shells; aluminium, or aluminum; amber beads and amber gum. American manufactures, the following, viz.: Casks, barrels or carboys, and other vessels, and grain bags, the manufacture of the United States, if exported, certificates, declaration, price, and declaration be made of intent to return the same empty, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; angelica root; animals brought into the United States temporarily and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; provided, that bond be first given, in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition that full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in the United States, or if not re-exported within said months; annotto, nonpareil, or Orleans, and all extracts of; annatto seed; antimony, ore and crude sulphuret of; aqua fortis, aragal dust; aragalate of aniline; balm of Gilead, balsams, viz., copaiva, fir of Canada, Peruvian and tolu; bamboo reeds, no further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades; bamboos, unmanufactured; bezoar stones; bed feathers and downs; birds, stuffed; black salts; black tares; bladders, crude, and all integuments of animals not otherwise provided for; Bologna sausages; bones, crude and not manufactured; bones, burned, calcined, ground or steamed; borax, crude; borate of lime; books which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation; books maps and charts imported by authority for the use of the United States or for the use of the library of Congress: Provided, That the duty shall not have been included in the contract or price paid; books, maps and charts specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use, or by the order of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States; books, professional, in use of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale; Brazil paste; Brazil pebbles for spectacles, and pebbles for spectacles, rough; Burgundy pitch; camphor, crude; catgut strings, or cord for musical instruments. Chamomile flowers; charcoal; China root; cinchona root; chloride of lime coal stores of American vessels, provided that none shall be unloaded; cobalt, ore of; cocoa or cocao, crude, and butter, fibre, leaves and shells of; coir and coir yarn; colcothar, dry, or oxide of iron; colts-foot (crude drug); contraverva root; copper, old, taken from the bottom of American vessels compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign ports; cowage down; cow or kine-pox, or vaccine virus; cubebs; curling stones or pieces; curry and curry powders; cutch, or cachou; cyanite; diamonds, rough or uncut, including glazier's diamonds; dried bugs; dried blood; dried and prepared flowers; elecampane root; ergot; fans, common palm-leaf; farina; fish; fossil; leaves, plants, roots, barks and seeds, for medicinal purposes, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; firewood; flint, flints and ground flint stones; fossils; fruits, plants, trees, and seeds, semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation; galanga, or galangal; garancine; gentian root; ginger root; ginseng root; goldbeaters' skin, or gold beaters' mould and gold size; grease, and for use as soap-stock only; gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, old or refuse, fit only for manufacturing gut, and worm-gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord; guts, salted; hair, all horse, cattle and hog, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured; hair of hogs, curled for beds and mattresses and not fit for bristles; hellebore root; hide cuttings, raw, with or without the hair on, for glue-stock; hide-rope; hides, namely: Angora goat-skins, raw, with the wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw, unmanufactured; hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, and skins, except sheep-skins with wool on; horns and whalebones, and hoop roots for cultivation; horn-stripe; Indian hemp (crude drug); India or Malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufacture to which they are intended to be converted; iridum; isinglass, or fish-glue; istle, or Tampico fibre; jesticks or jesslight; jut butts; leather, old strips; leaves, for the manufacture of; lemons; lithograph stones, not engraved; loadstones, logs, and round unmanufactured timber not otherwise provided for, and ship timber; mace; manuscript and writings of all kinds; marble in the ground or prepared, and all extracts of; magnets, manganese, oxide and ore of; marrow, crude; marsh mallows; matico leaf; meerschaum, crude or manufactured; metals and mineral waters, all, not artificial; moss, sea weed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, nuxvomica (a dye); musk, crude; nutgalls and nutgalls and nuts; nuts, cocoa and Brazil, or cream; nux vomica; oil, essential, fixed or expressed, viz., almonds, amber crude and rectified; ambergris; anise, or aniseed; anthos, or rosemary; bergamot, cajeput, caraway, cassia, cedrat, chamomile, cinnamon, citronella, or lemon grass; civet, fennel, jasmine, or jessamine; juglandium, juniper, lavender, lemon, olives, for the soap; sesame, or sesamumseed, or bene; thyme, red or origanum; thyme white; valerian; oil cake; olives, green or prepared; orange buds and flowers, ornithorhynchus paradoxus, otto; palladium metal; paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibres, rags other than wool, waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste, and bagging, gunny bags, and gunny cloth, old or refuse, to be used in making and fit only to be converted into paper, and unfit for any other manufacture; pearl, mother of, shells; pearls, paper stock or other purposes; pellitory root; persis, or extract of archil and cudbear; Peruvian bark; pewter and Britannia metal, old and fit only to be remanufactured; phosphate plumbago; polyodium; pulu; quick-grass root, quills, prepared or unprepared; railroad ties, of wood; rattans and reeds, unmanufactured; rennets, prepared; rice, paddy, cleaned flour; saffron and safflower, and extract of; saffron cake; sago, crude; sago and sago flour; sago, prepared; salep, or substitute for, or saloup; sassafras, bark and root; sauerkraut; sausage skins; seeds, namely, anise, anise star, Canary, chia, sesamum, sugar-cane, and seeds of forest trees; shark's fins; shark, and stocks; spar terre, for making or ornamenting hats; spunk; stavesacre, crude; storax or styrax; straw, unmanufactured; stronita, oxide of strontian; sulphate of strontian; sumach, acid; sugar of milk; tale; tamarinds; teasels; teeth, unmanufactured; terra-alba, aluminous, viz., crude; tin, in pigs, bars or blocks, and grain tin; tonquin, tonka, or tonka bean; trees, Tripoli; umbrella sticks, crude, to wit, all partridge, hair-wood, pimento, orange myrtle, and other sticks and canes in the rough, or no further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol, or sunshade sticks or walking canes; uranium, oxide of; vanilla beans or vanilla plants; Venice turpentine; wafers; wax, bay or myrtle, Brazilian or Chinese; whalebone, unmanufactured; yams; yeast cakes; Zaffer.

EXEMPTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

SEC. 8. That all imported goods, wares and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the first day August, 1872, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day; and all goods, wares and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, and upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares and merchandise would be subject to if the arme were imported respectively after that day.

SEC. 9. That wheels for carriages, scale balances, shovels, spades, axes, hatchets, hammers, ploughs, cultivators, mowing-machines and reapers manufactured with stocks or handles made of wood, and parts of wood, when imported exported for benefit of drawback under section four of the act of August fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, and for other purposes," such articles shall be entitled to such drawback, under that act, in all cases where the imported material exceed one-half of the value of the material used.

SEC. 10. That from and after the passage of this act, all lumber, timber, hemp, manilla, and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails and bolts, and copper and composition metals which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and finished after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and upon proof that such materials have been used in the construction of vessels duties shall be paid thereon: Provided, that vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed; and provided further, that all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged exclusively in foreign trade may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The law consolidates the taxes on spirits into one tax of seventy cents per gallon, imposes a uniform tax on tobacco of twenty cents per pound; it abolishes tobacco warehouses for export; abolishes all the stamp taxes under schedule B, except the twenty-cent stamp on checks; directs the reduction of revenue districts to sixty, involving the abolition of some 270 to 280 collectors and proportionate offices, and abolishes the allowance of moities to informers. Most of the other changes are technical or relate to details in the law.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Titusville "Herald's" Monthly Statement.

TITUSVILLE, June 13.—The *Herald* of this morning says: The following table shows the oil production for the month of May, 1872: Of barrels of forty-five gallons each, 480,652; add, to reduce to barrels of forty-three gallons each, 22,654. Total shipment of barrels of forty-three gallons each, 459,286. Stock on hand May 1st, 950,803; stock on hand June 1st, 1,010,302; add increase on June 1st, 59,499; total production during May, 968,635; average per day in May, 1872, 31,085; daily average per day in May, 1871, 18,087; daily increase in April, 1872, over May, 1871, 4,558 barrels.

To Pensioners and Claimants.

Dr. F. Salter, of Louisiana avenue, Washington, D. C. (late Medical Referee of the Pension Office), prosecutes every description of claims. Dr. J. Phillips is at the Monongahela House, to meet claimants for invalid, widows, heirs, rejected and increase claims. Also, for additional bounty.

All good grocers have the Halford. Do not let anybody sell you a poor article in place of the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. Remember that this famous relish can be had for only fifty cents per pint bottle.

All grocers keep Duryea's Satin Gloss Starch and Improved Corn Starch.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

FORNEY PUTS HIMSELF ON THE RECORD.

He is for Grant and Wilson.

The Canada Abduction Case.

The Man Will Have to be Surrendered.

Our Complications with Spain.

Greenback Clearing House Certificates.

A Notable Speech by Frank Blair Dug Up.

THE OPINION OF GREELEY A YEAR AGO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1872.

Status of Forney's "Press."

A report has been circulating about Washington for a day or two, that Forney's *Press*, on account of dissatisfaction with Harranft, would soon come out for Greeley. The following dispatch from him to his journal becomes of interest: "I read in this evening's Harrisburg *Telegraph*, General Cameron's organ, that I have sold the *Press* to Greeley and Brown. Having none of General Cameron's experience in buying and selling men to vote for me for office, I can only add that I shall never do an act that would subject me to the constant fear of exposure and punishment. I shall fight for Grant and Wilson with all the fervor of my nature, and without a single selfish aspiration, and it will not be my fault if the *Press* is not hereafter, as it has ever been, one of the foremost champions of the Republican party."

The Canada Abduction Case.

The English Minister has received a full statement of the abduction of a person charged with robbing a bank in North Carolina from a point in Canada opposite Detroit. This statement is accompanied with an affidavit setting forth the facts in the case. The matter was to-day informally presented to our government. It is agreed by officials here that we can pursue but one course in the matter, and it is expected that immediate steps will be taken to deliver the arrested person to the Canadian authorities.

The Complications with Spain.

The Spanish Minister expresses fear that the telegrams from London and Paris, setting forth in such emphatic terms the sensational accounts of what purported to be a letter of demand made by Minister Sickles upon the Spanish government, will produce irritation at Madrid, and have a bad effect upon the Hourd case. The news which he has been obliged to send of apparent attempts to organize and dispatch expeditions against Cuba from various American ports will also seriously complicate the questions he is just now endeavoring to adjust between the two countries.

Clearing House Certificate.

The Treasury Department is preparing a form of the certificate of deposit of greenbacks authorized to be made by National banks, and used by them in the clearing house. They are of denominations of five and ten thousand dollars.

Preparations for the Baltimore Convention.

The sub-committee of the National Democratic Committee has been notified to meet in Baltimore on the 25th inst. to make preparations for the Democratic convention.

Frank Blair on Greeley.

The speech of Frank Blair in the Senate last year has been resurrected here, in which Blair, when interrupted by Howard and asked whether the position taken by Greeley justifying the right of secession excused treason in any one South, replied: "I will reply that I do not consider that anything justifies treason, and I do not think the conduct of the secessionists of the South justified that traitorous expression on the part of the *Tribune*, for I regard it as traitorous. I say, sir, that it has been much to discourage the efforts of Union men at the South as anything that occurred at that period."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1872.

COMMISSION TO VISIT HOSTILE INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed the following commissioners to visit the hostile tribes of Indians demonstrating against the Union Pacific Railroad: Gen. B. R. Cowan, John L. Delano and J. W. Wham.

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

The War Department has taken the precaution to reinforce all the forts on the Southern and Pacific coasts with the newest pattern of heavy ordnance, while the Navy Department has accumulated large supplies of naval stores at all naval stations on the Southern and Gulf coasts, in accordance with the policy of the government to be prepared for all emergencies.

American Car Builders' Association.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The sixth annual Convention of the American Car Builders' Association convened here yesterday. A large number of roads east and west are represented. President M. N. Andrews presided. Quite a number of reports of great interest to railroad Companies and car builders were read and discussed, and many mechanics and artisans were present with inventions for improvements. The New York and eastern delegates came through on a new Wagner car assigned for the purpose by Wagner Car Company. Additional delegations arrived to-day and the session is very interesting.

FORNEY'S LITTLE GAME.

The Weathercock of the Philadelphia "Press" Whining Toward Cincinnati.

A New York correspondent writes a letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, (Democratic,) which we copy, head lines and all, as an opinion upon the political situation in Philadelphia and the State: I don't know what you think of the great Colonel Forney, of the "Two Daily Papers;" but I know that you must understand that he is a very political weathercock, and has a good fellow personally, a splendid dinner feeder, a grand relator of stories, a voluble machine-writer, and a man, in short, who plasters over everybody—Greeley and Grant, Sumner and Logan, the Lord and the Devil—and he is sure to be in, if possible, on the last quarter-stretch with the winning side.

Well, you see how it is; the great Colonel is in distress. He sees if he goes on trying—in his primrose way—to blow up the Grant machine in Pennsylvania. He is "regretting" that Pennsylvania must be lost in October unless the cry of Cincinnati is entirely innocent, and Grant was regarded as a sort of challenge, and to organize and discipline expeditions against Cuba from various American ports will also seriously complicate the questions he is just now endeavoring to adjust between the two countries.

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Well, you see how it is; the great Colonel is in distress. He sees if he goes on trying—in his primrose way—to blow up the Grant machine in Pennsylvania. He is "regretting" that Pennsylvania must be lost in October unless the cry of Cincinnati is entirely innocent, and Grant was regarded as a sort of challenge, and is withdrawn. This means mischief, of course. In other words, it means that Forney is preparing either to quit the Grant ship or else to give such strong support to Greeley that he will be overlooked by Honest Horace, when the slouched hat and white coat shall walk the quarter-deck, axe in hand, to lop off all bad growths for the political tree. (Those figures are mixed, but let it go.) The withdrawal of Hartranft must burst Pennsylvania matters quite as surely as if the said Hartranft remained in the track. Now is not the time to swap horses. Forney, it seems, is advising the same course for Pennsylvania, (and for the same object) that Grant & Co. advise for the Baltimore Convention, i. e. a change from Wonderful, this military era! How it infects civilians with "flank movements" and "strategy."

Now this fact is very a significant one, because Forney is equal to Pepys in the diary way. You can always see a good deal which is behind the screens by watching "Colonel" Forney. He pulled through the Grant stamp checks; directs the reduction of revenue districts to sixty, involving the abolition of some 270 to 280 collectors and proportionate offices, and abolishes the allowance of moities to informers. Most of the other changes are technical or relate to details in the law.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Titusville "Herald's" Monthly Statement.

TITUSVILLE, June 13.—The *Herald* of this morning says: The following table shows the oil production for the month of May, 1872: Of barrels of forty-five gallons each, 480,652; add, to reduce to barrels of forty-three gallons each, 22,654. Total shipment of barrels of forty-three gallons each, 459,286. Stock on hand May

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1872.

THE HON. JAMES L. GRAHAM has selected for conferees in the Twenty-third Congressional District Convention, JOHN W. CHALFANT, HUGH S. FLEMING and JOHN HEATH. The right to make the selection was conferred on MR. GRAHAM by the Convention of the Allegheny portion of the District.

It is said that Senator Wilson, after spending a few days at his farm at Natick, will, at the solicitation of his friends, visit a number of States and make speeches. He may be expected in Pennsylvania, at an early day, and also where else will be have a more cordial welcome. Towards autumn he intends to visit the South, making a few speeches by the way.

THE rains of the past few weeks appear, from the tone of our Southern exchanges, to have benefited the crops of that section as greatly as they have done those of the West and North. The wheat harvest in Georgia, Alabama and Southern Tennessee is well under way, and it is said the yield will be considerably above the average. In Maryland and Virginia the same staple is heading and blooming finely, and although the season is backward by two or three weeks, it is expected that the recent seasonable rains and present auspicious weather will make the crop all that can be desired. Taking these States altogether, it is considered certain that they will raise a considerable heavier wheat crop than last year. Cotton, also, is reported to be making a good show throughout the entire South. The late plantings were a good deal affected by the dronth, but the short stand has been made good by subsequent plantings, and the plant itself, although somewhat backward, is said to be generally in an encouragingly strong and healthy condition.

MR. J. B MORROW, who enjoys the distinction of being the editor of the Newville *Star of the Valley*, in the State of Pennsylvania, wrote a letter to Mr. GREELEY offering to support him if he would then and there promise to appoint him postmaster at that place. Mr. GREELEY prints the letter and thus exposes his would-be supporter, who was more intent on making things sure than judicious in the mode of doing it. We suspect, however, that he differs from a great many other GREELEY men only in this respect, and in exposing him Mr. GREELEY has, it is probable, unwittingly exposed also the motive which to a very considerable extent animates the entire movement—the spoils of office. Mr. GREELEY could afford to expose Mr. MORROW, and thus make a showing of virtue; but what is the fact between him and the leaders to whose efforts and negotiations he owes his position before the country? MORROW probably had a pretty correct conception of the whole GREELEY business and missed his point simply by fishing with a naked hook.

A BERLIN dispatch of June 12th says that "a bill is being prepared in the Federal Council providing for the expulsion of all Jesuits from Germany, even though they be natives." Ever since Bismarck's speech in the *Reichstag* on the relation between Church and State in the empire, a law of some kind affecting the Jesuit Fathers has been looked for, though it has not commonly been expected that their retirement from Germany would be required. The general opinion has been that in the forthcoming statute all religious orders would be placed under strict supervision, the chief aim of the act being to prevent the Jesuits from doing mischief. It is, however, by no means improbable that the Government has at length resolved upon their expulsion. The great objection to measure of such severity against the meddling Order was the admission of fear which would imply. It may be that the Fathers have already proved themselves worthy of fear, and have thus banished all hesitation about the disclosure of a feeling concerning the existence of which there could be no doubt. For one thing, the German Government is known to be exceedingly anxious and even alarmed in view of the prevailing and ever increasing disposition of the people to emigrate. Even Germany could not very long endure so rapid a diminution of its most industrious and valuable population. And in this extraordinary movement, of the Catholic population at least, there is no doubt that the Jesuits are active, their method being to represent the existing peace as of short duration, and thus frighten the possibility into the resolution of leaving their country. Even though this may not be the result, the effect of such an impression among the people is still very injurious. And this is only one form of the manifold mischief laid at the door of the busy fathers, masters of so many arts.

STOOPING TO CONQUER.

The proposition of the passivist portion of the Democratic party that the Baltimore Convention shall indorse the Cincinnati movement, is made upon the ground that a straight Democratic nomination will be construed by the people of the country to mean reaction, and a canvass on the merits of rebellion and slavery. It has not, however, been satisfactorily explained what the nomination of a Liberal ticket that looks for support to the Bourbons, means, and it is highly improbable that it ever will be. Still, through the medium of an occasional utterance from some Democratic orator or organ of the South, we get brief gleams and glimpses of what is hoped and intended should the party ever succeed in recovering its lost camping grounds, so that the people are not left wholly in the dark as respects the ultimate design and purpose of the Democratic supporters of the Liberal movement, and thereby of the movement itself. Thus the Mayfield (Ky.) *Democrat*, a strong GREELEY paper, speaking at once of the amnesty bill lately passed by Congress and of the coalition ticket, says:

"We submit with feelings of contempt and loathing to this royal bounty (amnesty) from His Leather-Headed Majesty, U. S. Grant. * * We know that the Cincinnati ticket is a bitter pill to many life-long Democrats, but the medicine will have to be taken if we ever expect to gain the ascendancy in this country again."

The same paper goes on to say that by "stooping" in 1872 the Democratic party will "conquer" in 1876, in which event the Southern people are promised that they shall have things pretty much their own way. Another Kentucky journal discerns imperialism in the air, and explodes in the following savage fashion:

"If Grant proposes to retain power by force of arms, we are for accepting the glove and settling the matter now, whether the people of the United States are worthy of free government."

But it is not the editors alone who indulge in this sort of rhodomontade. The orators speak in the same key. For example, in the course of a late address before a Southern Monumental Association, Father RYAN, a political priest who wields a wide-spread influence throughout the South, pointed to the sun which was setting behind a dark cloud and dramatically exclaimed:

"As yon sun goes down behind a dark cloud, so went down the hopes of those engaged in the unequal struggle for Southern liberty. But behind that cloud the stars are still shining, just as the star of hope is still lighting up the hearts of our people; and as the sun will rise again on the morrow, so shall eventually rise up in all its splendor the now down-trodden and partially obscured cause of right and justice."

In a similar vein in the address of Col. PAUL H. HAYNE, the poet of the "Lost Cause," lately delivered in Montgomery, Alabama, and indorsed in a card signed by a number of leading citizens who requested it to be printed in full, "to give an opportunity to those who did not attend to profit by its valuable and instructive teachings." Said the orator:

"The conflict is not over, nor have its issues perished! When the banner of conservatism was veiled at Appomattox, the great battle was adjourned simply—carried over to a different field, dominated by different forces."

All this may sound ridiculous enough at present. But how would it look if they who in 1861 gave to the country four years of desolating war and a national debt of twenty-five hundred millions of dollars, should again obtain control of the government? These are matters worthy the gravest consideration of the people who preserved the liberties of the country through the medium of the bayonet ten years ago, and are expected to uphold them through the agency of the ballot now.

MANNERS IN CONGRESS.

Upon the whole the speeches and debates of the National House of Representatives during the session just brought to a close have been marked by freedom from violence and by rather good manners. Reform in the bearing of the members towards one another has been so manifest as to be the subject of general remark and gratification, and to excite the liveliest hopes of the early advent of the period when Congressional manners may be thought of and referred to throughout the country as exemplary. This evident improvement may be traced to several causes. No doubt, the criticisms of the press deserve some of the credit of the change, its arguments and remonstrances being so solidly grounded in reason and propriety as to be irresistible in spite of the counterweight of its own gross defects and offenses. The result must also be in part ascribed to the general advancement of the nation in the direction of refined civilization. In consequence of this progress there are at present relatively few districts, at least in any of the older States, which are willing to be represented by either boors or ruffians, and, therefore, few of either of these classes are now elected to Congress. As the result of such increased fastidiousness among constituencies the House of Representatives has become a comparatively select assembly, in which self-respect, respect for the feelings of others, and the general sentiment of decency are so strongly represented as to constitute its prevailing tone. The disgraceful scenes of former years belong wholly to the past, and the attempt to reproduce the least offensive of them would be an utter failure. Even if the necessary actors were present, the fit audience and the assistants, familiar by experience with the details, would be wanting, and the performance would turn out a miserable fiasco.

This cheerful view of the subject is fully warranted by the scene which took place in the House, a few days ago, when a distinguished legislator from Ohio, a surviving specimen of a class once numerous but now dwindled to a few, undertook to illustrate the old method of dealing with an opponent. Something having been said which displeased him, the honorable member of the antique school, "rising excitedly and shouting at the top of his voice, running a race with the Speaker's gavel," denounced the objectionable statement as a "lie." Nothing could have been better than this beginning, and the gentleman's next steps evinced equal command of the style, so that there could be no doubt of his ability to go through with the entire performance to the admiration of an appreciative audience. But alas! the spectators required were in their graves or at home, and mere disgust, with incessant cries of "order" and threats of arrest, alone greeted the effort, and the performer was left without applause or consolation, unless he found it in the reflection that in a noble attempt even failure merits praise.

In the way of apology for the veteran it must be admitted that the language which provoked his indignation was well adapted in the unnecessary number and violence of its adjectives to remind him too vividly of the wordy warfare with its frequent muscular accompaniments, of a former generation. The Speaker very properly ruled that it "transcended the legitimate bounds of debate;" whatever precisely that may mean. In fact, the provoking legislator had spoken of "the beginning in this hall of a treason as disreputable, as dishonorable, as unconstitutional and as damning as that treason which twelve years ago was begun by the bayonet." The veteran who met this scrap of thunderous verbosity with the lie direct, quite failed to perceive that such an accumulation of epithets had quite buried the essential charge and rendered it harmless until disinterred. But similar accidents of misapprehension, with like results, may be expected to occur from time to time in the House of Representatives until its debates shall be generally marked by the moderation of statement and by the reserve and courtesy of manner which are the proper effects of true culture in its members. These qualities, as the example of other legislative bodies proves, are not at all incompatible with genuine eloquence.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The people of Boston propose, during the jubilee, to give visitors an opportunity of seeing the country for fifty miles round. This is to be done by means of a large balloon, secured to the earth by cables, which can be wound up by a steam engine to haul it back when it has reached the height of a thousand feet. It will be a veritable musical ascension.

The impression is gaining ground that Alaska is not to prove so bad a bargain as was supposed. In addition to its furs and fisheries it seems probable that its mineral resources may be valuable. Gold and silver quartz has been discovered, and amber has also been found. Experienced geologists express their belief that the country is rich in auriferous deposits.

An observant exchange notes that no man can put his neighbor's hat on the owner's head properly. Did you ever notice it? The owner of the hat always replaces it to suit himself. Of course he does. Don't you think the Democratic party, should it decide to wear Mr. Greeley's *chapeau*, would do so after its owner rather than his fashion?

The whaling business, once an industry of great importance, is fast going to decay. Fifteen years ago New Bedford alone sent out three hundred and twenty-nine vessels; now that number comprises the whole of the American vessels engaged in whaling. But one vessel was added to the trade in 1871, while seventy-two were lost to the business.

It has been discovered within a few days that an organized band of pirates exists, whose operations extend along the Mississippi river for several hundred miles above and below St. Louis.

A general meeting of all American silk manufacturers has been called to meet in New York on the 26th inst.

A number of Michigan marshes and swales are still burning from the fires of last fall, the snow and rain of the past months not having extinguished the flames.

Under the new French stamp law no issue of foreign securities is to be announced or effected in France without a declaration being made ten days beforehand, and the bonds are not to be delivered to the subscribers without previous payment of the duty.

The negotiations which have been pending between a combination of English capitalists and a number of Californians, for the sale of 600,000 acres of land in that State, for $3,000,000, have failed, because the legal adviser of the Englishmen has told them that as non-resident aliens they are not secure of their titles.

The superiority of iron over brick for building purposes is fast becoming recognized. An iron church is to be constructed for Mr. Hepworth's congregation in New York, the cost of which is to be $75,000, whereas a brick building of like dimensions would cost $100,000. The building is to be completed by Christmas, while the brick building would consume eighteen months in its erection.

Greeley's headquarters at the Astor House have been surrendered as being too expensive to maintain. His principal New York supporters are Democrats, and the Astor House has a fine bar.

A movement is on foot among English compositors to send some of their out of work brethren to the United States and Canada, as an idea exists among many individuals in that country that the trans-Atlantic printers are making a fine harvest.

The second International regatta of the lakes will come off at Put-in-Bay on the 19th, 20th and 21st of the present month. It will be the most imposing affair of the kind which has yet taken place upon our Western waters. In a few years it is probable that the yacht fleet of the lakes will rival, in numbers at least, that of the seabord.

Travel to the Yo Semite opens unusually brisk this spring, and that famous resort promises to be the center of attraction for a vast number of pleasure seekers this season.

It is estimated that the total water-power of Maine is equal to the combined total energy of 34,000,000 men laboring day and night all the year round, or exceeding the actual working power of all the men in the United States, England, France and Germany. There is a good deal of main strength in that.

The experiment some time ago tried by Philadelphia, of bringing fresh meat from Texas, is being tested by other northern cities. The entire hold of the vessel in which the meat is brought, is lined with non-conducting felt; and by chemical means, a cold below the freezing point will be kept up, yet not so low as to freeze the meat.

It would seem that tobacco is now reckoned rather as one of the necessities of life than one of its luxuries. There were manufactured in the United States last year 1,332,246,000 cigars, or at least taxes were paid on that number.

During the recent hurricane at Zanzibar, the rebel pirate Shenandoah, which during the war plundered and burned so many of our merchant vessels, was totally destroyed. She had been purchased by the Sultan of that country, and re-christened with a Turkish name.

Referring to the defeat of the Atalantas by the English crew, the *Tribune* says: "We have of late learned to bear defeats with becoming meekness." We do not know whether this has reference to Philadelphia and Oregon, but it is certainly to be hoped that journal's present philosophic equanimity may not desert it in November.

It is reported that the sugar cane of Louisiana has degenerated to such an extent that the planters have sent an agent to Java and Sumatra to procure vigorous cane from the East Indies.

Two little children of Wilkesbarre, in this State, who had no doll, were recently detected in the act of carrying off a dead baby that they had dug out of the grave to play with. They were not named either Greeley or Brown. Yet what a resemblance in deed.

PERSONAL.

The story about the horse shoe that Robert Collyer was to make for the students of Cornell University for the goodly price of $2,000, was no fable, though we have always been a little suspicious of it. The genial preacher delivered the horse shoe a few evenings ago, after having previously delivered a lecture to the people of Ithaca. It bore the inscription (the horse shoe of course, and not the lecture), "Robert Collyer, maker." It is said to be a fine piece of blacksmith's handiwork, and will be treasured in the museum of the University as a precious souvenir.

Col. Higginson, the *Atlantic* essayist, is being considerably lionized in England, whither he recently went.

Gilmore, the head center of the Boston jubilee, is described as a very pleasant looking gentleman, and when he walks off to inspect the coliseum, he does so with an irrepressible airiness of demeanor which seems to say: "Oh, this little affair of the jubilee is nothing to what I could do!" Dr. Soarjee, the organizer and superintendent of the jubilee chorus, is a bland-mannered man of extraordinary versatility, a Rhode Island Yankee and an ardent Methodist.

On dit that a young and beautiful New York lady, who has been making a great sensation in London society this season, has accepted a young English nobleman, a curious consequence of which alliance will probably be that the member of the House of Lords will have to carry on a dry goods store in New York—at least, the business is to be the young lady's dowry, and the annual profits are quoted at a quarter of a million, rather too large a sum even for an earl to sacrifice.

It is reported that Pere Hyacinthe, the famous dissenting Catholic priest, is engaged to be married to the only daughter of Count von Edel, a Bavarian nobleman of considerable wealth. He made the acquaintance of the lady in Rome.

Of seventeen Vice Presidents but four have been re-elected—John Adams, George Clinton, D. D. Tompkins and John C. Calhoun. Of our Presidents, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Lincoln have been rechosen.

Victor Place, formerly French consul in New York, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for defrauding his government in the affair of the Remington arms sales, has withdrawn his appeal, and entered upon his term of imprisonment. He is employed as a cap maker at the Mazas jail.

The wife of Gratz Brown is a handsome and winning lady, mother of seven children, of whom six are living, the oldest not being over fourteen years of age. Of these children five are girls. It is related of the Governor that he married for love, when Mrs. Brown was a country maiden, and that he first saw her swinging on a gate in front of a country farmhouse, as he and two or three other members of the Missouri Legislature were strolling out of town after one of its sessions.

Sir Thomas Dakin, late Lord Mayor of London, is visiting Chicago. He visited the Board of Trade a day or two ago, and was introduced to the members. Sir Thomas, who saw the city two years ago, expresses astonishment at its wonderful recuperation from the effects of the great fire.

They do things in style in Ethiopia. At the recent coronation of the new king, three thousand priests participated in the ceremonies, while the eating and drinking lasted three consecutive days, during the whole of which time the kine remained tied to the banqueting room. The people entered by relays of four hundred at a time, and the carnival did not end until four thousand head of cattle and five hundred hives of honey, used in the preparation of hydromel, had been consumed.

That motherly old dame, the Empress of Germany, has founded a seminary at Charlottenburgh, a rural suburb of Berlin, for the education of the orphan daughters of officers who fell in the war of 1870-1.

A duck was recently hatched in Massachusetts from a double yolk egg, which has four legs and four wings. As one pair of the legs point up, and the other down, this little duck runs about awhile naturally and then turns over and trots off on its back, as easily and as gracefully as a Cincinnati Conventionist.

A Detroit four-year-old recently swallowed a small gold watch, which its mother had given it to play with. Unfortunately it has stopped, and the doctors are trying to set it going again.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE. J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

Causeless Depression.

This expression is often used, but it is manifestly absurd. Gloom and melancholy are not spontaneous. They are unnatural mental conditions and usually have corresponding causes. If there is no apparent reason for despondency, it is a symptom of physical disease. In nine cases out of ten the stomach, the liver and the bowels are responsible for the cloud which rests upon the brain. In all such cases immediate and permanent relief may be obtained by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If the digestive organs are weak an invigorant is necessary; if the liver is disordered an alterative is required; if the bowels are constipated or irregular a gentle aperient is needed. In that famous vegetable remedy these three medicinal properties are commingled with several others of a scarcely less important character, and hence it speedily cures every species of hypochondria arising from material causes, by removing the causes themselves.

In the summer, when disorders of the stomach and bowels, bilious complaints and all diseases which affect the assimilating and secretive organs are especially prevalent, the importance of having this invaluable tonic, alterative and corrective in every dwelling, and within the reach of all who travel by land or water, cannot be over-estimated. As it is a staple article throughout the country it would be next to impossible to find a settlement, near or remote, unprovided with a stock of this famous vegetable restorative.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Pure White Lead.
Flaxseed Oil,
Flaxseed Oil,
Turpentine, Varnishes,
Varnishes,
Paints of all kinds,
Paints of all kinds.
Sperm and Whale Oils.
Sperm and Whale Oils,
And at the Lowest Prices, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Where also may be obtained the purest Drugs and Medicines, selected particularly for the use also Pure Wines and Brandies, guaranteed genuine, of my own importation.

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BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOS.
ROBINSON'S CORN PENCILS,
HOLMES'S EXT. BUCHU,
ROFFE'S MALT EXTRACT.
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Chartered in 1867.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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Japanese Silks, new styles at low prices.
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THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasture and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running Streams, in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.

Grain can be shipped hence by Lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of Land close to track $4 to $8 per Acre; further away $2 50 to $4. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT. Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 BONDS, now selling at par, received for Land at $1 10. No other unoccupied lands present such advantages to settlers.

Soldiers, under the new Law (March, 1872), get 160 Acres FREE, near the Railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their Wives and Children CARRIED FREE over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Col nists to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, Map and copy of new Homestead Law. Address:
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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
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WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of Dealers who visit the city this week to their

COMPLETE STOCK
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NEW GOODS
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Children's Lawn Hats.
Leghorn Garden Hats.
New Ribbons and Ties.
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Striped and Buff Suits.
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MAY AND JUNE
STYLES
Straw, Felt and Gossamer
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Newest Styles,
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AT
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Foreign and Domestic Wines,
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A large stock of fine Old Whiskies on hand.

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Perfect fitting
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Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
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A FEW CARS
CHOICE WHEAT,
To arrive. For sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
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BIG SALE!
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FIRST COMERS GET THE CHOICEST STYLES.

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Summer Season!

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NEW AND CHOICE GOODS.
Bargains in Every Department.

TRIMMINGS,
Latest Styles of Every Description.
Black Dress Silks, Colored Silks and Reps, all shades.
Ribbons, Sashes, Scarfs, &c.
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A choice assortment, a large lot of New Patterns open in a few days.
Ruffling, Puffing and Plaiting of all kinds.
White Goods, Nainsouks, P. K.'s, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Mulls, &c.
Towels, Napkins, Linens.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at Attractive Prices.
LACE GOODS.
Sacques, Jackets, Points, Parasol Covers, Collars, Handkerchiefs, at rare bargains.
SUMMER HATS
OF EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE.
Flowers, Feathers, Pom-Poms Buds, Roses, Ornaments, Illusions, Brussels and Real Thread Nett, Finis and Spotted.
LADIES' AND MISSES' CORSETS,
Corset Covers, Muslin and Linen Underwear, Gauze Gossamer and Silk Vests and Drawers, Ladies' Linen Suits, Ladies' Striped Suits, Ladies' Reel and Imitation Seersucker Suits, Percale Suits, White Vic. Lawn Suits, Misses' and Children's Suits.
A very choice Assortment of PARASOLS in all New and Desirable Styles and Colors at LOWEST PRICES.

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CRETONNES,
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AND OTHER NEW GOODS
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BANKERS,
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Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

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On 20, 30 and 100 yards Spools, to the wholesale trade including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., for manufacturers' use.
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Instructions for self measurement sent on application.

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Full stock of Wagon Woodwork.

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Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER, on hand or delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Plastering, Lathes and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAP FIRE GRATE, only $9 50 net. Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, REGISTERS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.
JAMES OLD.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Whereas Letters of Administration *cum testamento annexo* upon the Estate of JOHN F. SINGER, late of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Mr. MARY SINGER, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the same, to present them without delay to
R. C. G. SPROUL,
Attorney for Administratrix,
No. 99 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

Millinery Goods,
NEW HATS,
NEW BONNETS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW FLOWERS.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
A Large Stock of all kinds, at Very Low Prices.

LACE COLLARS,
RUFFLINGS,
ROUCHES,
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WHITE SKIRTS,
SUMMER SKIRTS,
WHITE APRONS,
KID AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPRING, 1872.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
OUR STOCK COMPLETE.

Haines & Sheibler,
Successors to Carr, McCandless & Co.,
No. 94 Wood Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE HOUSE,
STONEBORO,
MERCER COUNTY, PA.
This celebrated house, which has recently been entirely refurnished, will be open for the reception of guests on
Monday, June 10th, 1872.
Persons wishing to engage rooms or other information may be made or addressed to
SAMUEL ROSENBURG,
Stoneboro, Pa.

This favorite Summer Resort is delightfully situated a few rods from Sandy Lake, the most beautiful sheet of water in Pennsylvania, and is well stocked with fish and pleasure boats of all kinds. A good Livery is also connected with this favorite resort.
Seekers for health, as well as for recreation and fine Rural Scenery, will find in the Chalybeate Spring, on the grounds, all the virtues of tonic treatment found at the most celebrated watering places. By chemical analysis, one gallon of water was found to contain 10.80 grains of mineral substances, consisting principally of Carbonate of Lime, held in solution by Carbonic Acid Gas, associated with small quantities of Carbonate of Potash, Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Magnesia, Chloride of Sodium, and traces of Silicia and organic matter.
The analysis was made by the Professor of Chemistry in the Laboratory of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

Bedford Mineral Springs, Pa.
This popular Summer Resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the
10th DAY OF JUNE.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to the town of Bedford, one and a half miles from the Spring.
EXCURSION TICKETS
Can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad office, and baggage checked through. Also at the Northern Central Railroad in Baltimore.
Persons will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Railroad to Bedford.
For analysis of waters, terms of board, &c., address
A. G. ALLEN,
Bedford Springs, Pa.
Price of water in barrels, oak, $4 00.
Price of water in half barrels, oak, $2 50.
Price of water in keg, oak, $2 00.
Price of water in mulberry half barrels, $3 00.
Price of water in mulberry half barrels, $2 00.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
AT
CRESSON SPRINGS,
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENN'A.,
Will open for the reception of guests June 15th. Applications for Rooms, Cottages, or other information, may be made or addressed to the
ST. CLOUD HOTEL, Philadelphia, or
MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Cresson.
All Trains stop during the season.
GEO. W. MULLIN, Proprietor.

ARANDALE HOUSE,
BEDFORD SPRINGS, PA.
ALSIP & SMITH, PROPRIETORS.
This pleasant Summer Resort is situated between Bedford and the Bedford Mineral Springs, and is open for visitors from the
FIRST OF JUNE TO OCTOBER.
Large Grounds, Fine Walks, a Double Bowling Alley and other Conveniences, make it a desirable stopping place.
Only ten minutes walk to Bedford or the Bedford Springs, to and from both of which first class hacks run hourly.
Guests will come through by Railroad in eight hours.
TERMS MODERATE.

LORETTO SPRINGS,
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNA.,
Will be open the 25TH JUNE, 1872, for the reception of Guests. Coaches will be at and from transient bus from Cresson Station, Pennsylvania Railroad on the arrival of Trains. For further particulars apply to
FRANCIS A. GIBBONS,
Loretto, Cambria county, Pa.
MWF

SUMMER BOARDING.
The Ladies' Institute, New Brighton, Pa.,
Will be opened during the summer vacation for

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MOFFETT, JR., REES, C. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH, R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage 6s at 86 and accrued interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 13, 1872.

The influence most likely to immediately affect the local money market is the shipment of coal to the lower river cities. Careful estimates make the amount shipped about 7,000,000 bushels, or over one million dollars worth of coal. This money will all be distributed here in course of the next sixty or ninety days, as the payments by coal dealers below range about that length of time. If last year is a criterion for judging of this, the shipment just made will be the last for some months, and bearing in mind the long spell of low water in 1871, the coal men are preparing for a similar season.

Money is more abundant, and paper which will mature before the next dividend day is freely bought by the banks, but paper whose maturity will pass the date of their next dividend is looked on without much favor.

The Chicago market is excited over a "corner." Wall street corners gold and stocks, and Pittsburgh attempts to corner oil, while Chicago speculators manipulate the grain market. It is oats that is being squeezed now. A leading operator acknowledges to having contracts for a million bushels, and it is believed by the "shorts" that the corner has large dimensions, and that the clique is carrying 3,000,000 bushels, bought at from 34c to 41c, which gives them the ability to carry the market to any figure they may will.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	120¾	120⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	117	117
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117⅜	117⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117¾	117¾
10-40s	111⅞	111⅝
New 5s	113¾	113⅝
Gold	114	114⅛
Currency 6s	114⅜	114⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
United States 6s of 1881	120¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865, old issue	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865, new issue	115⅛
United States 10-40s	111⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¾
Union Pacific Railroad	114⅜
Central Pacific Railroad	114⅜
Currency Pacifics	114⅜

—We have sales of Allegheny Valley 7-30s reported at the Philadelphia Stock Board at 98.

—Local sales of Pittsburgh and Connellsville Turtle Creek Division 6s at 86 and interest; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s at 83½, and Steubenville and Indiana 6s at 74, are reported.

—A large lot of Erie and Pittsburgh 7 per cent. convertible bonds are offered, with no sales reported.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of their money market says:

Gold and funds in New York are weaker, and prices are lower on 10-40s and most of the 5-20 bonds. The Government proposes to purchase two millions $ on Monday, to-morrow, and it is probable that it will take more than this amount, if they are tendered within the equivalent of par in gold. In our home market there is not much doing in this line, and rates are lower on a part of the list, in sympathy with the decline in New York.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 13, 1872.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	114	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114
Canton		92½	92½	92½		
Western Union Tel		85¾	85¾	85¾		
Cumberland		25	25	25		
Pacific Mail	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Adams Express						
Wells Fargo Express						
American Express		73¾		73¾		
United States Express		57½		57½		
New York Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	96¼	96¼
New York Central Scrip	89	89	89	89		
Erie	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾		90¾
Reading						
Michigan Central		119¾		119¾		119¾
Michigan Southern	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾		95¾
Illinois Central	136					
Cleveland and Pitts	91	91	91	91		91½
Chicago and Northwest	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½
Do. preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	110	110	110	110	110	110⅛
St. Paul	39	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
Do. preferred	77	77½	77½	77½		77½
Wabash						
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	98½	97¾		97¾		98
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46	46
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred						
Terre Haute and Richmond		8½		8½		
Harlem	120	120		120		
New Jersey Central		93½		93½		
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾

*Ex-div.

Below we select some of the most interesting particulars of the last census concerning wealth, taxation and debt, from tables furnished by the Census Bureau:

The aggregate assessed valuation of real and personal property in all the States in 1870 was $14,174,096,732, and adding $12,084,560,005 in 1860; while the true value of the same was $30,068,518,507 in 1870, against $16,159,616,068 in 1860. The increase in the ten years has been about 86 per cent. This does not include property owned by the United States.

The total taxation, not National, in 1870, was $231,196,211. The total of the public debts, not National, was $868,676,788.

The wealthiest States by true valuation, are:

New York	$6,500,841,264
Pennsylvania	3,803,340,112
Ohio	2,235,439,390
Massachusetts	2,192,148,753
Illinois	2,121,680,879
Michigan	719,580,967

The average share of the wealth to each inhabitant of the following States is:

No. 1. New York (the greatest)	$1,483 32
No. 26. Michigan	507 43
No. 37. Texas (the least)	194 30

The proportion of the State and local debt to each inhabitant in the following States is:

No. 1. Louisiana (the greatest)	$73 03
No. 30. Michigan	5 67
No. 37. Virginia (the least)	2 50

The amount of taxation upon each thousand dollars, true valuation of property, in the following States is:

No. 1. Nevada (the greatest)	$26 54
No. 31. Michigan	2 70
No. 37. Delaware (the least)	1 39

The amount of taxation per head:

No. 1. Nevada (the greatest)	$19 20
No. 25. Michigan	4 57
No. 37. Texas (the least)	1 38

All National taxes are excluded in the above tables.

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	69½
Phila. and Erie	28	North Penn's R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	54½	United Cos of N. J.	209
Catawissa	46	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	40	Reading	91½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 13, 1872.

REMARKS.—The only change in the market since our last worthy of particular notice is in bacon and provisions. Hams are in large demand and prices have advanced to 12½c for canvassed. There are no uncanvassed in market. We give the following as the ruling figures of the market: S. C. shoulders 8c; plain shoulders 8c; clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 10¾@11c; sugar-cured ham 13½@14c; canvassed ham 14 50; hard in tierce 9½c; do in tubs 10¾c; do kegs 10½c. With regard to the grain market we have little to say. Sellers and buyers do not see there way clearly, and will not venture an opinion as to the future of the market. We, however, give the following at the figures at which sales were made in a small way: Red winter $1 90@1 95; white $1 90@2. Oats—White 56c; mixed 55c. Yellow corn 60@62c. Rye 90c@$1. Barley nominal. The market is reported dull.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1872.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report we remarked that the market was good with every prospect of continuing so for the balance of the week. Such proved to be the case. On Thursday there was a fair run of cattle, and with plenty of buyers, trade ruled brisk, the sales footing up large. On Friday at the opening there were some fifteen cars offered, all of which were purchased by noon. This amount is more than is generally sold on Friday, as by that time most of the stock is either sold or shipped out. But the advices from New York were the very best, reporting that market as fully ¼c better. As might be expected this made quite an improvement on trade here, and the sales as noted were larger than usual, and the market closed firm at a shade higher than had ruled during the week. This week the arrivals up to and including Tuesday, were fair and in quality, rather uniform; the great bulk consisting of light stock. Not many cattle were sold, most of the buyers preferring to wait and see what improvement if any, to-day would bring. The receipts however, have been pretty much as yesterday, consisting principally of the lighter grades. For light cattle the number of buyers were smaller than usual, and trade rules exceedingly slow with prices from ¼c to ½c lower than last week. On prime grades the feeling is low, though not so much so as on common. Prime stock cannot be said to be more than ¼c lower, though from the feeling a drop may take place any time. To-day the receipts have been few, and although there are plenty of buyers here, yet all are holding off and business is slow at the following prices: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $7 00 to $7 15; prime, 1,300 lbs steers, $6 87 to $7 00; medium, 1,200 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 75; fair 1,100 lbs cattle, $6 25 to $6 50; common $5 50 to $6 00; cows, bulls, &c., $3 50@5 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs during the week past have been a little heavy, at least more than the demand wanted. Trade has ruled slow for the past ten days, and at this writing it is anything but favorable for immediate improvement. Yesterday the market was good for a little while, but soon went back again, and to-day we have stock selling very cheap and low. Following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia $4 40; prime Philadelphia $4 30 to $4 35; good Yorkers $4 10 to $4 15; common Yorkers $4 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week, so far, has been heavy, and in quality is a fair average with that of other weeks. The market up to this time has been anything but satisfactory to holders of stock. Prices are from ¼ to ¾c strong lower than last week, and at the decline sales are not as free as they ought to be. A good many are in the pens unsold, and at this writing the prospect does not look favorable. Extra, 90 lbs sheep, $6 10 to $6 15; prime, 85 lbs sheep, $5 50 to $5 90; fair, 75 to 80 lb sheep, $5 25 to $5 50; common $4 50 to $5 00; lambs $8 00 to $9 00.

Cattle Sales.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
51	90,200	$6 15	92	90,780	$6 55
21	27,140	6 00	18	19,980	6 62
33	37,140	6 70			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

6	5,240	5 50	18	19,640	6 55
15	19,150	6 12½	18	18,370	6 60
17	23,190	6 50	17	20,140	6 85
17	20,950	6 50	18	20,460	5 90
17	19,280	6 50	17	19,460	6 62½
16	20,660	6 35	34	38,500	6 70
18	20,280	6 50	35	3,990	6 75
18	19,570	6 25	32	28,560	7 00
33	39,420	6 75	19	20,060	6 87½
3	2,920	6 62½	20	19,360	5 85
3	2,770	6 90	40	34,150	5 90
19	20,500	6 60	2	1,780	5 62½
33	39,440	6 10	31	41,400	6 50

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

16	20,560	6 62½	1	1,390	6 00
18	18,780	6 10	17	22,280	6 50
100	122,940	6 75	3	3,240	6 00
14	19,220	6 87½	15	1,050	5 62½
1	6,360	6 12½	17	19,180	6 25
2	1,940	6 00	17	4,340	6 12½
2	18,220	5 12½	8	8,000	5 75
20	27,650	6 00	17	16,540	6 12½
10	33,960	6 50	15	20,240	6 60
3	3,070	6 00	15	18,780	6 50
17	19,180	6 25	19	23,440	6 60
18	19,780	6 50	19	19,440	6 62½

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

6	11,400	7 00	1	1,200	7 00
3	2,270	6 90	6	7,210	6 90
5	11,260	6 62½	6	5,350	6 87½
1	1,280	6 40	3	3,900	7 00
3	3,220	6 10	17	17,460	6 75
2	1,940	3 00	1	1,490	6 75
3	4,280	6 75	3	3,460	6 75
4	4,520	6 50	3	2,300	6 50
18	19,140	6 40	18	19,700	6 87½
33	36,940	6 50	17	20,300	6 87½
33	38,060	6 50	17	19,180	6 45
69	5,070	6 00	68	84,850	$81 00*
69	63,060	6 90	31	40,770	6 60

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

11	41,980	7 10	18	18,750	6 60
11	11,940	6 45			

Hogs.

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
90	18,250	$4 50	123	24,840	$4 25
53	14,380	4 40	11	1,510	4 50
74	14,740	4 20	32	6,400	4 40
99	21,220	4 20	32	13,100	4 30
98	6,970	4 20	47	8,820	4 15
24	2,080	4 20			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

145	28,190	4 60	64	13,500	4 25
54	14,560	4 50	72	15,620	4 15
54	14,400	4 50	73	7,980	4 10
94	24,950	4 25	133	25,550	4 10
94	19,210	4 30	100	20,400	4 20
28	5,060	4 30	30	7,960	4 40
97	17,280	4 17½	98	17,660	4 20
97	18,890	4 12½	24	23,100	4 12
97	19,870	4 12½	94	24,240	4 12
102	22,440	4 17½	94	24,870	4 40
94	20,100	4 17½	94	24,020	4 30
94	21,120	4 30	31	11,300	4 25
94	21,140	4 30	97	22,150	4 25
98	20,200	4 05			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

37	7,400	4 50	13	2,600	4 50
63	13,850	4 10	105	26,810	4 10
63	13,470	4 30	81	20,250	4 10
62	13,250	4 10	84	13,220	4 27
62	13,240	4 10	84	14,270	4 25
84	18,960	4 11	98	9,900	4 25
84	17,710	4 12½	98	9,900	4 30
75	15,190	4 20	13	2,960	4 25
75	11,670	4 15	98	9,900	4 30

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

50	10,100	4 50	24	9,980	4 20
50	10,150	4 50	104	10,340	4 25
98	11,130	4 50	112	24,460	4 15
98	10,220	4 50	112	24,450	4 10
98	11,650	4 15	98	9,900	4 50
98	9,740	4 30	100	9,900	4 25
78	18,060	4 15	84	17,770	4 25
9	1,940	4 10	84	17,610	4 15
82	20,300	4 20	87	19,450	4 10
82	20,170	4 30	87	19,260	4 15
319	69,870	4 20			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

14	19,620	4 50	10	2,520	4 15

HENRY M'BRIDE BOUGHT

456	95,700	4 50	20	87,380	4 25
237	47,920	4 20	124	49,060	4 05
229	45,620	4 10	171	71,530	4 10

W. NEVINS BOUGHT

48	11,210	4 30	62	11,320	4 35
48	10,940	4 30	104	21,060	4 40
56	11,280	4 15	13	2,460	4 30
10	1,830	4 10	104	21,000	4 15
104	19,860	4 30	104	22,950	4 15
63	13,810	4 30	14	2,960	4 20
63	13,700	4 30	97	19,700	4 15
67	16,450	4 15	71	16,140	4 15
67	15,730	4 15	71	15,980	4 20
28	4,900	4 10	89	19,070	4 15
28	4,900	4 10	89	19,450	4 20
6	900	4 10	98	20,770	4 05
6	1,280	4 25	98	21,120	4 10
106	22,750	4 25			

Sheep.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
219	19,480	$6 5	222	20,470	$6 50
219	21,170	6 65	211	19,940	6 50
219	19,940	6 45	203	19,940	6 60
219	19,320	6 50	215	19,970	6 60
45	4,080	5 50	96	8,200	6 25
45	11,120	6 75	96	8,200	6 30
204	20,200	6 60	219	20,250	6 45
219	19,820	6 50	219	20,250	6 50
107	9,660	6 25	79	7,000	5 60

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

113	8,630	5 75	222	18,220	6 30
92	9,030	6 50	97	7,260	5 50
92	8,560	6 00			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

211	19,580	6 25	211	19,780	6 40
114	10,530	6 75	221	18,620	6 10
114	10,430	6 75	194	17,260	6 30
220	18,820	5 70			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

95	8,930	4 50	93	10,210	6 60
153	16,770	4 2	118	12,960	6 25
178	lambs	6 25	97	9,700	6 50
94	7,970	6 15	96	12,810	6 25
97	1,230	13	118	14,830	6 50
97	9,440	6 37	222	18,490	5 00
210	20,420	6 50	222	18,490	6 50
214	20,350	10 off	6 00	29 lambs	8 00

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

102	7,690	5	6	19	8,250

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

June 12.—Pig iron continues quiet, but buyers find it absolutely necessary to pay full prices, as holders are in a position under compulsion of coming, No 1 foundry at $19@20, and No 2 at $18@19. Bar iron may be quoted at 6 4 10c ₰ lb. Nails sell at $5 65 ₰ keg.—*Inquirer.*

Pig iron continues dull. Sales of No 1 foundry at $19@20; No 2 at $18; Grey Forge at $16@17. Scotch pig at $25, and mottled at $23@24 ₰ ton. Old rails sold for shipment at $51 ₰ ton, sales 2,500 tons, and at $5 65 ₰ keg.—*North American.*

NEW YORK.

June 12.—Scotch pig has arrived freely, and though a large portion of the receipts were sold previously, there is still sufficient additional supply to cause a feeling of weakness. Manufacturers are now well stocked, and prices are rather nominal at $47a50, as to brand; 400 tons Glengarnock sold, supposed, at the former price, though $48a49 is generally asked. Egliton may be quoted about $47, without sales. American pig remains firm; the sales from first hands, however, are small at about $34a35 for No 1; $30 for No 2, and $27a28 for Grey Forge at furnace, and $48a50 the spot. Some small lots of No 1 Allentown sold at $37, cash. It is understood that further repurchases of some 1,500 tons Crane has been made from early buyers, but the terms are not known. Bessemer pig remains quiet, and we hear of no sales; we quote them at $72a73, and old do $49a50. American are without change. We note sales of 3,000 tons at $55; at the works we quote them at $55a59. Scrap is very dull and nominal at $60 from dock, and $56a57 50 from store. Refined bar from store, is dull at our quotations, which are unchanged. Russia sheet is quoted at 18½c gold.—*Commercial List.*

CLEVELAND.

June 12.—Prices have settled down to a steady and quiet state, remaining the same as quoted last week. The volume of business does not exceed the demand in a small way which is required for mixture. We quote: Scotch pig $55; Tuscarawas, (soft foundry) $23; Massillon $52; Lake Superior charcoal No 1 $56; do No 2 $55; Salisbury, (for Nail Plate) $54; Bloomery $52; Hanging Rock $56; forge $54; Missouri charcoal $57.

Old Metal.—We quote old steam boiler and cast iron wheels at $25 per ton, a decline of $2 from the 4th inst; other kinds are steady.

Bar and Rods.—The market is weak, and business moderately fair—this being what is termed the dull season in the city. Our quotations remain unchang d.—*Commercial Review.*

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

June 12.—There has been more doing, and prices are weak and unsettled. Sales of 45,000 lbs coming unwashed at 42c; 20,000 fs medium co rse do at 55c; 10,000 fs medium tub at 56c; 5,000 Ohio fleece, new at 70c; 2,000 fs medium Ohio do at 75c; 4,500 fs washed Ohio coming do at 85c; 20,000 fs No. 1 city pulled at 70c; 11,000 fs country merino at 65c. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, fat sheep fine unwashed, 34@36c; and, medium unwashed 35a37½c; do coming unwashed 40a42c; do fine washed 70a72c; do medium washed 75a76c; X and XX 70a73c; medium and coarse 72a75c; delaine, owing to scarcity of wool, washed 75a77½c; unwashed fine 48a50c; washed, combing and delaine medium and coarse 56a57½c; do fine delaine 52a54c; unwashed combing and delaine medium 63a65c; do do coarse 62a62½c. Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and western washed, fine, 65a67c; do medium coarse 70a73c; do unwashed medium and coarse 57a57½c; do fine delaine; do dark and inferior 55a56c; double tub-washed 73a80c; good do 75a76c. *North American.*

NEW YORK.

June 12.—The market for foreign is very quiet, though there is a little more inquiry from manufacturers; the transactions, however, are very light, the views of holders for the most part still being above those of buyers. Buenos Ayres sheep skins have been in fair demand, and some sales have been made, but mostly in small lots. The sales are 25,000 fs Cape at 19 cents, 20,000 Mediterranean, 15,000 fs fine Buenos Ayres, 40,000 fs Australian, and 10,000 fs Mestiza pulled, on terms not made public, and 25 bales Buenos Ayres sheep skins at 30c. Domestic is without change of note. The farmers continue to ask full figures, though in some cases less prices than those ruling early in the season have been accepted. Western fleeces may be quoted 45a50c, but without sales of any extent. The receipts embrace 11,000 fs western fleece at 70c for washed, and 250,000 fs unwashed; 17,000 fs super Texas; 2,000 fs extra Tex; 3,000 fs No 1 pulled 65c; 3,000 fs Texas 30c.—*Commercial List.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅞@114.

NEW YORK, June 13—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market was easy to-day, with 4a5 ₰ cent. as the ruling rates.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange steady at 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 113⅞a114. Loans 1 to 4 ₰ cent. for carrying. Clearings about $41,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds were dull and steady to-day, closing at the following rates:

Coupons 1881	120¾	5-20s, 1867	117⅜
5-20s, 1862	114⅝	5-20s, 1868	117
5-20s, 1864	114⅜	10-40s	111½
5-20s, 1865	115⅛	Currency 6s	114⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	116¼	New 5s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Southern State securities dull but firm, as follows:

Missouris	96⅞	Virginias, old	73
Tennessees, old	73½	North Carolinas, old	32
Tennessees, new	73¾	North Carolinas, new	21
Virginias, new	53		

THE STOCK MARKET.

The depression in the stock market started yesterday on the report of the Erie "bulls" in London, was continued to-day by the "bears" hammering down the whole list, especially Pacific Mail, which declined 5 per cent. Northwestern common, Chicago, Cincinnati and Indiana and Union Pacific were weak and declined materially. The market closed a fraction better than the lowest point of the day.

Western Union	75	St. Paul	53¾
Quicksilver	37	do pref	77½
Adams Express	73	Toledo & Wabash	29
Wells, Fargo & Co	88½	do pref	85
American Ex. div	73	Terre Haute	29
United States	56½	do pref	42
Pacific Mail	68½	Chicago & Alton	125
N. Y. Central scrip	96¾	do pref	117
Erie	59¼	Ohio & Mississippi	43½
do pref	78	C. C. & C	93¾
Harlem	119	Burlington & Quincy	130
do pref	130	Lake Shore	95¾
Michigan Central	119½	Panama	85½
Cleveland & Pitts	91	Illinois Central	136
Northwestern	70¾	Union Pacific	38
do pref	93¾	C. P. Bonds	104¾
Rock Island	110	Union	93¾
N. J. Central		Del. Lack. & Westn	107½

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Algeria	June 15	Liverpool.	
Atlantic	June 15	Liverpool.	
Java	June 19	Liverpool.	
Minnesota	June 19	Liverpool.	
Idaho	June 19	Liverpool.	
Cuba	June 22	Liverpool.	
Anglia	June 22	Glasgow.	
Great Western	June 25	Bristol.	
Idaho	June 26	Liverpool.	
India	June 29	Glasgow.	
Holsatia	June 29	France.	
Manhattan	July 3		
Ville de Paris	July 13	France.	

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., June 13, 1872.

River stationary, with three and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 78 at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 13, 1872.

River falling, with five feet nine inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 84 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 13, 1872

Weather warm and cloudy. River nine feet ten inches and falling. Departed—Courier for Parkersburg at 11 A. M.; Carrie Brooks for Pittsburgh at 12 M. Forty-two tows of coal passed to-day. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Abrams.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Carrie Brooks...Darlington...Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack...Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....R. R. Abrams...Geneva.
Key West.....Todd.....Fort Benton.

Monongahela six feet and falling.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva—S. A. M. and 5 P. M.
Elizabeth.....Argosy.....Gordwin, 4 P. M.
Cincinnati.....Argosy.....Goodwin, 4 P. M.
St. Louis.....Mollie Ebert, Ebert, 4 P. M.
Fleetwood.....Granite State.....Cars.
Wheeling.....Carrie Brooks, Darlington, 12 M.

The marks last evening indicated six feet scant and falling. The weather was pleasant. Trade on the landing was brisk.

The steamer Key West, Captain Todd, left for Fort Benton with a good trip.

The Mary Alice sunk a barge loaded with ice above Vicksburg. Total loss.

We are indebted to our friend Anderson of the Granite State, for favors. Thanks.

Tubbs of the Charles B. Church's deck hands are ill [illegible] a fatal result is feared by his many friends.

Capt. F. V. CELLOS, formerly of the Garrytown, takes command of the steamer Bossier, now lying at Shreveport.

JUDGE CULLEN, of St. Louis, has decided that the recent law passed by the Missouri Legislature is valid as to St. Louis.

The Ouachita Belle has been chartered by Capt. Cannon to run in place of the R. E. Lee, with Capt. Fin. Campbell in command.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says that the N. W. U. and Northern lines are bound together by a contract for five years, two of which are yet to expire.

The steamer Mollie Ebert, Capt. G. W. Ebert, is loading for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat and her officers are just the kind we like to recommend.

The favorite steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, takes her departure this day, at 12 M., for Wheeling and intermediate ports. Our friend Dorsey has charge of the office.

The steamboat owners of the Carter Line have not purchased the steamer Smith, as stated, but are the owners and the Carter Line folks there is a gap of $5,000, the former wanting $30,000.

MESSRS. DURBER & PECKS, of the Northwestern Transportation Company, Shook City, have been awarded the contract for carrying all the Indian goods across the Missouri River this season.

The fine packet Argosy, Capt. B. F. Goodwin, is announced for Cincinnati and way points. To persons going that way a fine opportunity is presented. The first clerk is Mr. C. B. Russell, an oliver an officer as can be found anywhere.

MESSRS. MOFFATT AND BUTLER, Inspectors for the port of New Orleans, are in Shook City, here for the purpose of inspecting the hull, boilers, machinery, etc., of boats now plying between that place and all points above.

The Lizzie Hopkins was sold at New Orleans Saturday, by the United States Marshal, to Capt. Dave Campbell, of St. Louis, for $2,850. She is now the recent purchaser of the St. Charles and Southern Republic at Mobile.

ACCIDENTS.—One large of J. S. Neel & Co. stuck on Grass House. Two other boats were stuck at the same place. The Samson Horner grounded below Portsmouth. At last accounts most of them had got off.

The fine packet Granite State, Capt. Kerr, takes her departure this day (Wednesday), for Cincinnati via Portsmouth. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. W. J. C. Anderson has charge of the office.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the shakwater leave daily at 5 P. M. and

THE VERY LATEST.

POLITICAL.

An Allegheny County Man Nominated for Congress at Charleston, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., June 13, 1872.

At the Republican Convention held at this place to-day, Mr. J. Brisbin Walker was nominated as a candidate to represent the Third District in Congress. Mr. Walker was a former resident of Allegheny county, Penna., and is now residing in this city. He is an energetic and a very popular young man, and will carry the full strength of the party. He was warmly congratulated by his friends, and responded in an appropriate speech. Resolutions were adopted encouraging immigration to the Kanawha Valley.

Senator Wilson's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The following is Senator Wilson's letter of acceptance of the Philadelphia nomination:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1872.

To Hon. Thomas Settle, and others, President and Vice Presidents of the National Republican Convention, held in Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN—Your note of the 10th inst., conveying to me the action of the Convention in placing my name in nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States, is before me. I need not give you any assurance of my grateful appreciation of the high honor conferred by the unanimous action of the Fifth National Convention of the Republican party. Sixteen years ago, in the same city, was held the first meeting of the men who, amid the darkness and doubts of that hour of slaveholding ascendancy and aggression, had assembled in National Convention to confer with each other on the exigencies to which that fearful domination had brought their country. In the full conference the highest point of resolve they could reach, the most they dared to recommend, was the avowed purpose to prohibit the extension of slavery in the Territories. Last week the same party met by its representatives from thirty-seven States and ten Territories, at the same great center of wealth, intelligence and power, to review the past, take note of the present and vindicate its present line of action for the future. As typical facts of the headlands of the nation's recent history, there sat on its platform, taking prominent and honorable part in its proceedings admitted on terms of perfect equality to the leading hotels of the city, not only colored representatives of the race which were ten years before in abject slavery, but one of the oldest and most prominent of the once despised abolitionists, to whom was accorded as to no other the warmest demonstrations of popular regard and esteem—an ovation not to him alone, but to the cause he had for so many years represented, and to the men and women, living and dead, who had toiled through long years of obloquy and self sacrifice for the glorious fruition of that hour. It hardly needed the brilliant summary of its platform to set forth its illustrious achievements. The very presence of these facts alone significant of the victory already achieved, the progress already made, and the great distance which the nation had traveled between the years of 1856 and 1872 as stupendous as has been its record, the Republican party rests not on its past alone. It looks to the future and grapples with its problems of duty and danger. It proposes as the objects of its immediate accomplishment, complete liberty and exact equality for all; the enforcement of recent amendments to the National Constitution; reform in civil service; the national dominion to be set apart for homes for the people; the adjustment of duties on imports so as to secure remunerative wages to labor; extension of bounties to all soldiers and sailors who in the line of duty became disabled; continual and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration, and guarding with zealous care the rights of adopted citizens; abolition of the franking privilege and speedy reduction of rates of postage; reduction of the national debt and rates of interest, and resumption of specie payments; encouragement of American commerce and of ship building; suppression of violence and protection of the ballot-box. It also placed on record the opinion and purpose of the party in favor of amnesty, against all forms of repudiation, and indorsed the humane and peaceful policy of the administration in regard to the Indians. But while it thus clearly and distinctly announcing the policy of the Republican party on these questions of practical legislation and administration, the Convention did not ignore the more serial problems which are pressing their claims for solution, and which demand the most careful study and wise consideration. Foremost stands the labor question. Concerning the relations of capital and labor the Republican party accepts the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest field for capital, and for labor the best reward of capital, the largest opportunities and just share of mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization. To woman and her new demands it extends its generous consideration and proffers its most respectful inquiry; it recognizes her noble devotion to the country and freedom, welcomes her admission to wider fields of usefulness, and commends her demands for additional rights to the calm and careful consideration of the nation. To guard well what has been already secured, to work out faithfully and wisely what is now in hand, and to consider questions which are looming up to view but a little way beyond us, the Republican party is ready, day what it was in the gloomy years of slavery, rebellion and reconstruction—a national necessity. It appeals, therefore, for support to the patriotic and liberty-loving, to the just and humane; to all who would amplify labor; to all who would educate, elevate and lighten the burdens of the sons and daughters of toil. With its great record work is still to be done. Under the great soldier whose historic renown, and whose successful administration for the past four years begets such popular confidence, the Republican party may confidently, in the language of the Convention you represent, start on a new march to victory.

Having accepted, thirty-six years ago, the distinguishing doctrines of the Republican party of to-day, having labored during the years of that period for their advancement, subordinated all other issues, acting in and cooperating with political organizations with those leading doctrines I sometimes half neither sympathy nor belief; having labored incessantly for many years to found and build up the Republican party, and having during its existence taken a humble part in its foundation work, I gratefully accept the nomination thus tendered, and shall endeavor, if it shall be ratified by the people, faithfully to perform the duties it imposes.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY WILSON.

Maine Republican State Convention.

LEXINGTON, ME., June 13.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. Joseph W. Porter presiding. Sidney Perham was renominated by acclamation for Governor, and Samuel E. Spring and Alexander Campbell for electors-at-large. The resolutions adopted reaffirm the declaration of the principles of the National Convention at Philadelphia; cordially indorse the nomination of Grant and Wilson, and promise them the electoral vote of the State by a greater majority than in 1868; express the thanks of the people of the State to Congress for legislation tending to promote shipbuilding and the revival of commerce; reaffirm faith in the principle of prohibition, and closed by complimenting Governor Perham. The Convention closed with cheers for Grant and Wilson.

Indiana Congressional Nominations.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 13.—The Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional district, held at Danville, Ind., nominated Hon. John John Coburn, present member of Congress, by acclamation.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., June 13.—Gen. Morton C. Hunter was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republicans of this district in convention at Brazil to-day. Samuel Malone, a colored citizen of this county, who voted in North Carolina under the constitution of that State, was one of the Vice Presidents of this Convention.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—A special to the *Gazette* from North Vernon, Indiana, says the Republican Convention held to-day in that place, for Third Indiana District, nominated Hon. W. W. Herod, of Columbus, for Congress. The nomination was made by acclamation.

Grant and Wilson in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—A large ratification meeting was held here last night, and addressed by Governor Booth and other prominent officials. Politicians express the utmost confidence in the success of the Philadelphia ticket.

The majority for Wilson, Republican, in Oregon is about two thousand. There is a Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

Wisconsin Democratic Convention.

MILWAUKEE, June 13.—The Democratic State Convention to-day elected the following delegates to the Baltimore Convention: At large, Jas. R. Doolittle, Ed. S. Bragg, Gabe Bauck, John W. Corry; First District, John Hackett, D. W. Small; Second District, A. G. Cook, G. W. Bird; Third District, Nelson Dewey, H. H. Gray; Fourth District, Geo. H. Paul, B. S. Wells; Fifth District, E. C. Loomis, Joseph Vilas; Sixth District, A. C. Westbrook, John P. Hunner; Seventh District, L. P. Wetherley, Theo. Rudolph; Eighth District; W. F. Galloway, S. A. Pears. The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the address and resolutions of the Liberal Republican Convention, held at Cincinnati on the first of May, embody the fundamental principles which the Democratic electors of the State of Wisconsin cordially indorse, and that they cheerfully acquiesce in the relegation to the people of the several States of the political questions upon which that Convention expressed no opinion; that the exposition and elucidation of the platform of the Cincinnati Convention by Horace Greeley, in his letter of acceptance of the nomination for President, furnish a satisfactory assurance to the American people that he will, if elected, administer the government upon the principles in that platforming our preference for men, and believing that the approval of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention is a wise mode of obtaining the triumph and ascendancy of those principles, we approve the same, and recommend that our delegates to the Baltimore Convention do ratify the action of the Cincinnati Convention.

The nomination of electors was postponed for the purpose of fusing with the Liberal Republicans.

West Virginia Liberal Republicans.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 13.—A special to the *Intelligencer* from Grafton says the Liberal State Convention organized by electing M. C. Church, of Parkersburg, President. A straight-out Liberal electoral ticket was nominated as follows: Electors-at-large, Colonel Ben. Smith, of Kanawha, and James A. Hutchinson, of Wood; First district, W. P. Hubbard, Judge John W. Kennedy; Third district, Judge H. J. Samuel. No nominations for State officers were made, but the Executive Committee were instructed to issue a call for a State Convention for that purpose hereafter, if deemed desirable. They were also instructed to take steps to organize committees in every county in the State for a vigorous campaign.

A New Move on the Political Chessboard.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The *World* has a special from Cincinnati to-night covering a circular dated New York, 6th June, signed by Carl Schurz, Jacob D. Cox, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Oswald Ottendorfer, David A. Wells and Jacob Brinkerhoff, in which they request a conference of gentlemen opposed to the present administration, deeming it necessary to unite the elements of opposition for common effect, and invite those to whom the circular is sent to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 20th of June, at 2 P. M., for consultation for such action as the situation may require. The dispatch states that the circular has been sent to two hundred prominent men.

New Hampshire Senatorial Contest Decided.

CONCORD, N. H., June 13.—The Republican legislative caucus was held this evening. Five ballots were taken, the last one resulting in the nomination of Bambridge Wadleigh as the Republican candidate for United States Senator. On the first ballot Wadleigh had but three votes against 102 for J. W. Patterson. Wadleigh is a lawyer of high standing in the State, and has been eight years a member of the Legislature.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Mr. Gladstone Replies to Questions Concerning the Washington Treaty.

LONDON, June 13.—At the session of the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question of Mr. Corrance, said nothing official had been received from the government in relation to the San Juan boundary question, now before Emperor William of Germany for decision. In answer to an inquiry from Sir Henry Ibbetson, Mr. Gladstone said the government of the United States declined to become a party to the application for the adjournment of the meeting of the Board of Arbitration at Geneva, as was proposed by Her Majesty's government. Mr. Otway asked the President if in case the arbitration of the Alabama claims failed, and no sane man could doubt that it would, the convention for the settlement of the San Juan boundary question, which was provided for by the treaty of Washington, would be maintained? Mr. Gladstone replied in the affirmative. Viscount Bury asked if it was true that the American government would oppose to the utmost any effort of the British government to submit its argument at Geneva on the 15th inst., under protest? And if this was true, how it was reconcilable with the rights of Great Britain? The questions were not answered by Gladstone, who said that he would require notice to be given before doing so. Another statement from Gladstone is expected in the House of Lords to-morrow.

THE STORM KING.

Houses Unroofed and Cattle Killed at Milford, Pa.—Gale at Binghamton, N. Y.—Circus Tents Blown Down—Thrilling Scene—Damage and Loss of Life by Lightning.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 13.—A gale of wind passed over Milford, Pa., yesterday, unroofing houses, uprooting trees and killing a number of cattle.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 13.—A terrific gale, accompanied by rain and hail, passed over this city yesterday afternoon. The menagerie and aquarium tents of John Robinson's circus were blown down, and wagons tipped over, while the tents were full of people. Several persons were injured but not seriously. The crowd were terribly frightened. The people in a drenching storm, amidst upturned cages of roaring animals, presented a scene. During the storm lightning struck the spire of the Congregational Church, the Fourth ward school house, the smoke stack of Blanchard & Bartlett's shoe factory, and the residence of Vincent Whitney, a slaughter house and several trees within the corporate limits. A number of frames of unfinished buildings and many fences were blown down.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 13.—During a storm yesterday afternoon the school house in Pawlenville, this county, was struck by lightning and a little girl named Margie Lewis was killed. Several other children were stunned. The storm caused great damage throughout the county.

BOSTON, June 13.—The thunder storm last evening was sadly destructive of life. A daughter of Hugh Graham was killed in Lexington. In Waltham, two women, Mrs. Margaret Flaherty and Mrs. O'Brien, and Joseph Lewis, F. Ball was killed in Acton. Several buildings were damaged and trees uprooted.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—A special from Richmond, Indiana, to the *Gazette*, says that a heavy thunder storm passed north of there about dusk this evening, and that the storm of last night did great damage in the south of that county.

BANGOR, ME., June 13.—A severe tornado, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over portions of Penobscot and Piscataquis counties yesterday, doing much damage.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 13.—An extraordinary hail storm passed over North Adams this afternoon. Some of the hail stones were from seven to eight and one-half inches in circumference, and hundreds of panes of glass were broken.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1872.

CRAZY, SURE.

This morning a tall, wild-looking man was noticed walking the lower rooms of the Executive mansion, and officer Kearney, regarding him as a suspicious character, questioned him. He stated that his name was Richard J. Jones, from Prince George county, Md., and demanded to see the President. On being told President Grant was absent from the city, he demanded that he should be telegraphed for at once, he (Jones) had whipped world and could not rest easy until he had whipped the President, who ought to be ousted and the Pope of Rome put in his place. He was arrested.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1872, 1 A. M.

Westerly winds and clear and clearing weather for the Middle States on Friday, and for New England on Friday afternoon and night, and from Ohio valley northward and westward cloudy weather and areas of rain for the South Atlantic States, but thence to Ohio and Lower Mississippi valleys clear and clearing weather and westerly winds.

Planter Murdered by a Negro.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—Tuesday morning the body of Billy Rawes, a young planter, was found in a cotton field, near Bell's station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, with his head crushed from a blow with a hoe. Suspicion pointed to Martin Rawes, colored, who was at work with deceased, and who had disappeared. Some citizens went in search of Martin and found him at work near the station. On being arrested he confessed having killed the deceased, but stated that Billy and he had quarreled, and the latter had started to get a gun, when he struck him with a hoe. The ground where the deceased was found bore evidence of a fearful struggle, and the prisoner's statement was not believed. Infuriated friends of young Rawes were with difficulty restrained from lynching the negro, but better counsel prevailed and he was taken to Brownsville and jailed. The deceased and his murderer were raised together and had always been warmly attached to each other.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage June 13, 1872.

	Cents.
Anthony Fox, New York, N. Y.	3
Asher & Adams, New York, N. Y.	3
Kay & Wood, Bradfordsfield, Pa.	3
C. P. Manning, Baltimore, Md.	3
Philadelphia Collar Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

FIRE ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Ripley & Co.'s Glass Factory in Ruins—Loss $20,000.

About a quarter of six o'clock last evening the glass factory of Ripley & Co., located on Tenth street, between Carson and Washington, Birmingham, was destroyed by fire. The exact manner in which the fire originated has not been ascertained. The flames were first discovered in the cellar of the factory. It is stated that an employee noticed saltpeter bags smoking, and threw some water on them. This caused an explosion, and in a few minutes the entire building was in flames. The hose companies of the boroughs were promptly on hand, and the firemen did all in their power to quench the flames, but in vain. The Duquesne steamer, from the city, was detailed for service, and under direction of Assistant Engineer Hamill did excellent duty. The packing room, where a large quantity of finished material was stored, was saved, during the fire several dwelling houses in the immediate vicinity caught fire, but the flames were promptly extinguished. Ripley & Co.'s loss will amount to about $20,000, which is fully covered by insurance. They will rebuild immediately.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening a very large and exceedingly fashionable audience attended the parlor entertainment of Carncross & Dixey's minstrels at the Academy of Music last evening. All present were delighted with the performance, and unanimously decided that Carncross & Dixey's minstrels comprised a number of gentlemen unequalled in their respective roles. Another exquisite entertainment this evening.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Manning's Minstrels continue to delight the patrons of the New Opera House nightly. The performers are all excellent in their several lines, and give an entertainment of considerable novelty. An excellent bill will be presented this evening, when a large audience may be anticipated.

Varieties Theater.

Manager Aiman's new venture, the Fifth avenue Opera House, which he is thoroughly overhauling, does not prevent him or his very talented Director of Amusements, Mr. Fitzsimmons, from presenting superior performances nightly. A splendid bill by the new company is offered for this evening.

STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Eighth Annual Session—Election of Officers—The Resolutions—Time and Place of Holding the Next Convention—Interesting Address—Final Adjournment.

Morning Session.

The Convention re-assembled at nine o'clock, Rev. Geo. A. Peltz in the chair. Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises.

The hearing of reports from local organizations from delegates in the several counties was continued from yesterday's session.

Mr. Gillespie, of this county, made the following report of the condition of the work here. Had expected to have a spotted map, but was disappointed. Our present organization was organized in 1870, have about ninety-five townships and boroughs. Secretaries all effectual. Held last winter twenty meetings in about fifteen places, and have had Sabbath School awakenings. Have a good many schools which only continue through the summer, but freeze up in the winter like the squirrels. Last year we had 200 schools, 124 of which have reported. In these schools we have 2,120 teachers, 21,190 scholars, with an average attendance of 11,900.

At the conclusion of the hearing of reports, the Rev. E. Payson Porter, of Chicago, delivered an inspiring address on the "Plans and Experiences in Western State Work."

A resolution was offered and adopted that this convention send greetings to the International Young Men's Christian Association, which meets in Lowell, Massachusetts, and that the President and State Secretary be a committee to prepare and send such a message.

Mr. Miller, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, reported that the committee had nominated the following named gentlemen as officers of the convention the ensuing year:

President—General James A. Beaver, Bellefont, Centre county.

Vice Presidents—Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Thomas Latimer, Esq., Episcopal; Rev. S. W. Thomas, Thomas Blakewell, Jr., Methodist Episcopal. Rev. J. D. Herr, Rev. J. R. Helmbold, Methodist Protestant. Rev. Simon Lonsdale, Congregational. Rev. Dr. Moore, Esq., Baptist. Geo. H. Brown, James W. Weir, Presbyterian. Thomas D. Rabe, William Getty, United Presbyterian. Geo. H. Stuart, Reformed Presbyterian. Rev. E. K. Squires, Rev. J. H. Coulter, Presbyterian. Rev. Dr. Mennlek, J. A. Fink, United Brethren. Nathaniel S. Wolle, D. M. Warner, Moravian. Rev. C. H. Forney, H. C. Demming, Church of God. Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., Rudolph F. Keiker, Reformed (German). Rev. Thomas X. Orr, D. W. C. Moore, Reformed (Dutch). Rev. J. P. Evans, E. Homer Hazleton, Congregational. Rev. B. B. Swensrud, Rev. John E. Graeff, Lutheran. Samuel R. Shipley, John S. Hiles, Friends. Rev. T. T. Bowman, J. Swab, Evangelical Association.

Secretary—Rev. George A. Peltz, (1,841 Filbert street, Philadelphia.)

Treasurer—Mr. John Wiest, 308 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Executive Committee—Lewis D. Vail, Jacob A. Gardner, Nelson Kingsbury, William M. Shoemaker, Rev. H. C. McCook, Rev. Lewis L. Houpt, Wm. C. Longstreth, Rev. T. A. Fernley, John Wanamaker, Joshua L. Bailey, W. R. Nelson, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Whitney, Rev. W. T. Wiley, Rev. Robert McMillin, Rev. Richard Walker, Rev. A. J. Rowland, Aiken K. Arnell, A. C. Shook, Rev. S. F. Scovel, Hon. Henry Lloyd, Rev. J. H. Robeson, Rev. William H. Conard.

GREETINGS.

The following greeting from the Good Templars, dated at Altoona:

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Independent Order of Good Templars, send Christian greeting, with congratulations upon the increased consideration given to temperance, as part of Sunday school instruction. Thankful for the success of the temperance cause in the past, we ask your continued prayers and efforts, for the suppression of intoxicating drink, the chief foe of the Evangelist, and an obstruction to successful Sabbath school or temperance work.

G. W. Chief Templar.

The President, on motion, was directed to send a response to this dispatch.

The Secretary also read the following telegram from Mr. J. Bruton, of Michigan:

The memorial tree planted by the delegates of the Seventh Annual Convention, has weathered the storms of winter. It still lives. May its evergreen be a true memento of the life and the spirit of the Pennsylvania Sunday School Convention, now assembled.

The dispatch will be answered by the Secretary, Rev. Geo. A. Peltz.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions presented the following, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we devoutly acknowledge the goodness of God in the exceedingly pleasant associations of our present meeting; in the inspiring influences of our holy devotions; in the illustration afforded of the vast breadth of scope for union and co-operation of our Lord Jesus, and in the freshened heart for work, in which we expect to return from these heavenly places in Christ.

Resolved, That the usefulness of thorough organizations for advancing the Sabbath school work has ceased to be a problem, but to give them their highest effect, it is desirable that the work of the State and county associations should be supplemented by district auxiliaries, through which the benefits of local conventions and institutes may be brought within reach of all, and also the statistics needed for county reports the more readily and accurately obtained.

Resolved, That the accounts which have been given of the results of the efforts made in the infancy of counties in connection with the work of these conventions, as in the case of Allegheny and Centre, give us the most favorable impression concerning this form of efforts, and we feel the indebtedness of our cause to the brethren who have carried through this campaign work.

Resolved, That we place on record our appreciation of the faithful services of Rev. Geo. A. Peltz, Secretary of the Association, and that the success of his labors, visible in the Sabbath School map of the State, and attested by many of the reports from counties made to this meeting, assure us alike of the value of the agency and the good hand of God in the choice of the incumbent.

Resolved, That the organization by counties of the entire State during the past year, especially in the work which, by God's blessing, must be done, to the counties yet unorganized we send our cordial God, "come with us and we will do you good." To ourselves we say "fill up the ranks."

Resolved, That the organization of the Sabbath School is to become instrumental in bringing scholars directly to the profession of faith in Christ, and to labor, and that this purpose should be tenderly and often impressed upon them; and that for rendering efforts more probable of success, the association of young children to spiritual conversion should become more a subject of prayer and study.

Resolved, That the Sabbath school ought to be made a power for the promotion of the temperance and virtue; and inasmuch as the providences of God clearly designate the cause of temperance as the associate interest of the time, and since as it reaches triumph only as the public sentiment is educated to it, we therefore recommend that it be taught in such a way as may seem best in each case our Sabbath School scholars be trained in the principle and practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That we heartily recommend as suitable efforts to protect the interests of our Sabbath schools against the use of tobacco as well as intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That in view of the inseparable relation between the Sabbath and the public peace and thrift, as well as the interests of religion, and also in view of the many influences actively at work to promote its destruction, we commend to Sabbath schools the importance of earnest effort to educate in the scholars an enlightened and conscientious regard for the Sabbath as set forth in the Fourth Commandment and enforced by the instruction and example of our Lord.

Resolved, That we respectfully submit to the consideration of pastors of churches the great value to the Sabbath school cause of their personal participation in the direction of schools, and their frequent visits to them to give words of encouragement and instruction, and to establish with the scholars such intimate relation as will benefit alike the school and the pastorate.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Association be requested to convey to the railroad companies which have favored us in regard to fares, our acknowledgement of the courtesies thus bestowed.

Resolved, That the President be requested to express in public the thanks of this Convention to the people of Pittsburgh for the christian hospitalities extended to the members; to the local Committee of Arrangements for the time, care and expense cheerfully bestowed for enhancing the interests of the occasion, and the comfort of the delegates; to Prof. Wm. Johnson for his very acceptable leadership of our praise services; to the trustees of the church in which we are convened, for their kindness in placing at our service this convenient and beautiful edifice; and also from the brethren and sisters from abroad to whom our present meeting has been indebted for no light share of its interest.

TIME AND PLACE OF HOLDING THE NEXT CONVENTION.

The committee appointed to report the time and place of holding the next convention, recommended Titusville as the place, and the first Tuesday of June, 1873, as the time.

A delegate moved to substitute Scranton as the place. Lost by a vote of 50 to 68. The report of the committee was then adopted.

The Convention then adjourned with the doxology and the benediction as pronounced by the Rev. D. Bay.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock and was opened with religious exercises.

The Rev. George A. Peltz opened the discussion on "Defects in our Working." The first defect named was that Sabbath school workers fail to bring to their aid the forces of home. This defect exists almost everywhere. Home influence should be brought to bear on the Sabbath school. In this way regularity and punctuality would be secured. Parents should be interested in the Sabbath school. Another defect is in the matter of getting the scholars to study their lessons at home. Parents will frequently see whether their children attend to the studies of the week-day schools, but are apt to forget the Sunday lessons. It is a general complaint that Sunday school scholars won't study their lessons. The great difficulty is that home influence is not secured.

Another defect is, the lack of a thorough fundamental training in Bible knowledge. In many schools, even teachers are taught lamentably from day to day, there's a perfect absence of fun a mental knowledge of the Bible. The last defect named by the speaker is that many teachers fail to give to their class a clear statement of the plan of salvation, having a false impression that the young mind cannot comprehend it.

The discussion was continued by a number of delegates.

At the conclusion of the discussion, Miss Hattie Morris, of New York, was introduced and gave a specimen class, to an infant class, in which the introductory remarks, Miss Morris chose for the lesson the story of Gehazi, selecting many points of history in which Gehazi ran after Naiman. She succeeded in eliciting the attention of her class throughout, and gave many interesting points. At the conclusion of the lesson, she related to the class the story of the children of Israel leaving Egypt, and upon an account of the plagues with which that country was visited, relating the story in such language that the smallest child in the class could not fail to comprehend it.

The chairman of a special committee reported that they had agreed to divide the State into ten districts, and recommended that a Statistical Secretary be appointed in each district. The report was adopted.

Mr. Gillespie, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported the number of delegates present from each county in the State. The total enrollment was 314. The States represented were: New York, two delegates; Ohio, two; Missouri, one; District of Columbia, one; Virginia, one; New Jersey, one; total number of foreign representatives, eighteen. The report was adopted.

The convention then adjourned with prayer.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met in the evening, Rev. George A. Peltz in the chair.

Half an hour was then spent in devotional exercises, conducted by the President.

A free conference on "What Have I Learned?" then ensued, in which the delegates made five minute speeches in regard to the impressions they had got from the proceedings of the Assembly. One had learned to appreciate more the great responsibility of the teacher's office. Another had learned a great deal more than he ever knew before of the vast field that was before Sunday school workers, and all ripe for the harvest.

A fraternal message was here read from the Indiana State Sunday School Convention, and the Secretary instructed to send a reply by letter.

Another delegate forty-five years ago had commenced a Sabbath School in an old carpenter shed, in Pittsburgh, and seen from this Convention the wonderful growth of interest in the cause since then. He was especially instructed in listening to the explanations of new methods of teaching, and in examining the new machinery for the work, he thought that one of these, the uniform lesson plan, at least should be adopted in every school.

A short time was then spent in receiving subscriptions for the advancement of the work, which came in quite rapidly. The total amount received for this purpose during the Convention aggregated about $2,500.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the closing addresses, the speakers being called upon without previous notice. The Rev. C. H. Whitney, of Delaware county, was the first speaker. Miss Anna Randall Deel next read the "creed of the Convention," which was received with rapturous applause. The Hon. Mr. Dartt, of Bradford, The Rev. Mr. Hansen, of Philadelphia, The Rev. Alfred Taylor, C. C. Kimball, of Erie, and J. H. Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, followed each other in five minute speeches.

General Beaver, Chairman of the Convention then made an earnest closing address, after which the Convention was finally adjourned with prayer and benediction by the Rev. George A. Peltz.

THE Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the remains of the young lad Myers, who was run over and killed at East Liberty. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Reports of Committees—The City Finances—Division of Wards Petitions, Resolutions, etc.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock by the President, James McBrier. Roll called and minutes read and approved.

Mr. Sweeney presented a petition from the citizens of McClure township, asking that a water plug be laid in the Beaver road. Referred to Water Committee.

A number of other petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

SURVEYS.

Mr. Hinckenstine, Chairman of the Committee on Surveys, submitted a report. The committee recommended the opening of an alley in the Ninth ward, and the opening of Howard street on Troy Hill, from its present terminus to the city line. The report was received, and the ordinance authorizing the opening of these streets adopted.

Mr. Thompson, from the Committee on City Property, offered a report. Relative to allowing young men the privilege of the Library, the committee reported that they had no jurisdiction in the matter. The report was accompanied with a resolution authorizing the committee to purchase a lot in the Ninth ward, at a cost not to exceed $8,500 said lot to be used for engine purposes.

The report was received. The resolution accompanying it was so amended as to read $2,500, instead of $8,500.

Mr. Wettach, chairman of the Water Committee, presented a report accompanied by two resolutions, one authorizing the Superintendent of Water Works to lay a water main on Montgomery avenue, from Federal to East Diamond streets; also, a resolution to purchase a horse and buggy, the cost not to exceed $400, for the use of the Superintendent of Water Works.

The report was received. The first resolution was adopted, but the second was laid on the table.

Mr. Riddle presented the report of the Controller, of the city expenditures during the past month, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1. Salaries	$ 1,821 79
No. 3. Fire	3,363 98
No. 4. Printing	303 08
No. 5. Interest	9,031 89
No. 6. Wharves	1,016 28
No. 7. Surveys	24 50
No. 8. Contingent	3,453 49
No. 9. Contingent	80 02
No. 11. Water Works	10,948 42
No. 13. Gas	434 20
No. 16. City Property	451 30
Total	$29,888 72

Of the above amounts $4,500 for second estimate on the water works, and $5,340 81 for new hose and couplings for use of the fire department.

The report was received and the Controller authorized to draw warrants for the payment of the several bills.

Mr. Riddle also presented the monthly report of the Finance Committee. The report was accompanied with three resolutions as follows: A resolution authorizing the Controller to pay to P. F. Hawley & Co., $2,437 20 and retest on same, being balance due them for grading and paving River avenue. Also, a resolution authorizing the Controller to pay Z. Gilliespie & Co., $2,563 95 for grading and repaving of Jackson street. Also, a resolution authorizing the payment of $1,000 to Carson & Bro's for grading and paving Buena Vista street.

The report was received, and the resolutions adopted.

THE STREETS.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, Chairman of the Street Committee, presented the following:

The committee reported that they had a communication from W. T. Dunn, asking that cement pipe used for sewers in the city, and offering to give bond of sufficiency in case that any sewer constructed by him of cement pipe prove a failure. The Committee had decided to allow Mr. Dunn to construct the sewer on Arch street of that pipe.

The Committee reported adversely to granting the petition for a sewer on Forest street, Troy Hill, and also petion for a change of grade on Market street. They also reported that they would not object to the Directors of the First Ward School removing a portion of the pavement in front of the school house.

The following ordinances accompanied the report: Ordinance for main sewer in Second ward, authorizing grading of Strawberry lane; for grading and paving Bedar alley; for lateral sewer on Thompson street; for lateral sewer on Montgomery avenue; for lateral sewer on Strickler alley; for main sewer from W. P. R. R. to sewer; for grading and paving Strickler alley; for main sewer on Sandusky street; for grading and paving of Nixon street; for grading of Washington avenue; appointing viewers for extension of Federal street.

The report was received, and all the ordinances were passed finally, except for a lateral sewer on Montgomery avenue, which was laid over one month. No action was taken on the recommendation of the committee in the matter of using cement pipe for sewers.

Mr. Patterson also presented a number of reports from viewers on several streets in the city, and a number of new plans of lots, which were approved.

Mr. Megraw, chairman of the Police Committee, submitted a report recommending the passage of an ordinance for the appointment of a physician to the tombs. No action taken.

Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock by the President, Mr. Bell. Roll called and minutes read and approved.

Mr. W. W. Ecker, member elect from the Second ward to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Grubbs, was sworn in as a member of Council and took his seat on the floor.

A resolution was presented for the extension of the fire alarm telegraph on East street to the city line, and to the present location of an alarm on that street.

Mr. Hastings, from the Committee on Fire Edifices, presented a report which had been referred to them for correction. The correction was the insertion of a resolution authorizing the purchase of a hook and ladder truck instead of a hose carriage. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Dressler, from the Committee on Division of Wards, to whom was referred the ordinance proposing to make the new Twenty-second ward a part of the Seventh ward, reported that in the opinion of the committee it belonged geographically to that ward, and report with favorable recommendations the original ordinance. The report was received and ordinance passed finally.

CITY REVENUES.

Mr. Knox, from the Committee on Markets, presented a report and resolution requesting information showing the receipts from all quarters to be as follows:

Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Market.....$1,394 70
L. T. White, Weighmaster Second ward scales.....258 31
Geo. R. McNulty, Weighmaster Diamond scales.....136 69
I. Holly, Weighmaster Fourth ward scales.....14 98
Total.....1,583 18

The report was received and adopted.

A resolution was offered instructing the Controller to refund the money collected for the opening of Kirkpatrick street, which had been laid on the table. Adopted.

Mr. Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Gas, submitted a report accompanied with a resolution recommending the placing of gas lamps at the following places: Corner Virginia street and Ohio; corner North and Martin alleys; corner Carpenter and Robinson streets; corner Watson avenue and Robinson streets, provided there is a main. The report was received and resolution adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Revised ordinance relating to health matters in the city. In C. C., May 9, passed; S. C., same day. Concurred in, provided fines be paid direct to the City Treasurer. C. C. concurred.

Resolution relative to the grading of Market street, Tenth ward. In C. C. referred to Street Committee with power to act. S. C. non-concurred, and referred to the committee on Streets and Crossings. Lamps on East street. C. C. passed; S. C. non-concurred, and referred to Gas Committee. C. C. receded in the matter of the location of the lamps. Chandler to pay Z. Gilliespie & Co., $2,563 95 for grading and repaving of Jackson street. Also, a resolution authorizing the payment of $1,000 to Carson & Bro's for grading and paving Buena Vista street. Adopted.

Petition for water in Ninth ward, asking for one plug. Referred to Water Committee.

Petition for water in Twenty-second ward. Referred to Water Committee.

Petition for water in Twenty-second ward. Referred to Water Committee.

Petition for water in Twenty-second ward